

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 1

DESIGNATING THE OFFICERS TO WHOM, AND FIXING THE PERIOD OF TIME WITHIN WHICH PROHIBITED ARTICLES MENTIONED IN SECTION 2692 OF THE REVISED ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, AS AMENDED BY REPUBLIC ACT No.4, MAY BE SURRENDERED WITHOUT INCURRING ANY CRIMINAL LIABILITY.

WHEREAS, Republic Act No. 4, approved July 19, 1946, amending section 2692 of the Revised Administrative Code, provides heavier penalties to be imposed upon any person who manufactures, deals in, acquires, disposes, or possesses, any firearms, or ammunition therefor, or instruments or implements used or intended to be used in the manufacture of firearms or ammunition, in violation of sections 877 to 906 of said code.

WHEREAS, said Republic Act No. 4 provides that the provisions of section 2692 of the Revised Administrative Code, as therein amended, to the contrary notwithstanding, any person in possession of any of the prohibited articles therein mentioned, may, without incurring any criminal liability, surrender the same to such officer, and within such period of time as the President shall by proclamation designate and fix immediately upon the approval of said Act:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, do hereby proclaim that any person in possession of any of the prohibited articles mentioned in section 2692 of the Revised Administrative Code, as amended by Republic Act No. 4, may, without incurring any criminal liability, surrender the same to the Secretary of the Interior or to the Governor of the province or the Mayor of the place wherein he resides or to any officer of the Military Police Command of the Philippine Army, not later than August 31, 1946 in the provinces of Luzon; not later than September 15, 1946 in the provinces of the Visayas; and not later than September 30, 1946 in the rest of the provinces of the Philippines. However, the Provost Marshal General or the provincial provost marshal, as the case may be, may issue to persons surrendering their firearms temporary licenses therefor for periods not exceeding three months at a time. Said temporary licenses shall be issued only to persons who have no criminal record and are otherwise not objectionable and only for personal protection or for use in hunting or other lawful purposes.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila this 20th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the first.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1946). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 2
DECLARING A PERIOD OF NATIONAL MOURNING AND OTHER OBSERVANCES

WHEREAS the mortal remains of the late President Manuel L. Quezon will be received in the Philippines on July 27, 1946, for proper burial in his native soil, giving opportunity to his grateful countrymen to express their sorrow and gratitude for his heroic death and historic services;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, do ordain and provide the following national observance of mourning for our beloved leader:

1. The period of national mourning shall begin on the twenty-seventh day of July and shall continue until the anniversary of the birth of Manuel L. Quezon on the nineteenth day of August. During this period, flags on all government buildings and installations throughout the Philippines shall be flown at half-mast and other proper observances of national mourning shall be manifested.
2. All government offices and agencies are authorized to fulfill only essential functions on the morning of the twenty-seventh day of July, granting to dispensable government employees the opportunity to attend the cortege from the Manila Bay front to Malacañan Palace.
3. At high noon on the first day of August, I enjoin the people of the Philippines to gather in their respective places of worship to pray for the repose of the soul of Manuel L. Quezon. I request the three minutes of silent prayer be observed by all the people of the Philippines beginning at that hour, when the casket of the late President Quezon will be placed in its grave.
4. On the morning of the first day of August, government offices and agencies are authorized to fulfill only essential functions, granting to dispensable employees the opportunity to attend the funeral services of the late President.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 25th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the first.

(Sgd.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1946). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 3

DESIGNATING FOUR DAYS OF SOLEMN MEMORIAL SERVICES, BEGINNING JULY 27, 1946, AND THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1946 AS THE DAY OF THE INTERMENT OF THE PRESIDENT MANUEL L. QUEZON.

On August 1, 1946, two years will have passed since the tragic death of Manuel L. Quezon, hero of his people and paladin of the Philippine forces of freedom.

During those two years the mortal remains of the late great President have rested in foreign soil, but soil which was the scene of his glorious efforts to bring the succor of liberation to his suffering countrymen. For that cause, and in that land, the United States, he gave up his life. As surely as the humble soldier who died in heroic struggle on the battlefield, President Quezon's life was offered on the alter of national redemption, that his people might realize in magnificent freedom the full independence the true nationhood for which he had fought and worked from his earliest years.

On July 27, 1946, the body of Manuel L. Quezon will return here. Reverently borne by friendly hands from its temporary resting place in the great burial ground of American patriots, the National Arlington Memorial Cemetery, the earthly remains of the great Filipino hero will arrive in Manila on board an American aircraft carrier, the U.S.S. Princeton, on the morning of the twenty-seventh day of July. It is fitting that the naval arm of the nation with whose cause Manuel L. Quezon identified his people should now solemnly bear his body to these shores.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, MANUEL ROXAS, President of the Philippines, do hereby appoint four days of solemn state memorial services, beginning on July 27, 1946, and do further, appoint Thursday, August 1, 1946, as the day of interment of the deceased President. On that day the body of our immortal hero will lie in the earth of his ancestors. I have separate proclamation provided suitable observances and proclaimed a period of mourning for this Nation.

During the four days of memorial services, and during the entire period of mourning, let us direct our prayers to the Almighty that He may give comfort and surcease to the beloved widow and children of our great President, and that He may in His goodness bless our people with the courage and nobility so immortally exemplified in the spirit of the leader, who having given on distant soil his life for his land, is now coming home to find his last resting place.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 25th day of July, the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the first.

(Sgd.) MANUEL ROXAS

By the President:
(Sgd.) EMILIO ABELLO
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1946). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 4

MAKING PUBLIC THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, TOGETHER WITH THE STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE, AND CALLING UPON EVERY CITIZEN TO COMPLY WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SAID CHARTER AND STATUTE

Whereas, the Government of the United States of America, on behalf of itself and of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Republic of China, invited the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines now the Republic of the Philippines to send representatives to the conference of the United Nations held at San Francisco, in the United States of America, beginning April 25, 1945 to prepare a charter for an international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security;

Whereas, the Commonwealth of the Philippines now the Republic of the Philippines accepted the invitation and appointed the Chairman and Members of the Philippine Delegation to the conference;

Whereas, the Philippine Delegation took part in the deliberations of the conference and, together with the delegations of forty-nine other nations, signed the Charter of the United Nations with the Statute of the International Court of Justice annexed thereto, the original of which Charter and Statute, in the English language, is word for word as follows:

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

CHAPTER I

PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and
4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.
2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.
3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.
4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.
5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.
6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.
7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II: MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

CHAPTER III

ORGANS

Article 7

1. There are established as principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

COMPOSITION

Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

FUNCTIONS and POWERS

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

a. promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

b. promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1 (b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.
2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.
3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

VOTING

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1 (c) of Article 86, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.
3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

PROCEDURE

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V: THE SECURITY COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

FUNCTIONS and POWERS

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

VOTING

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.
2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.
3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

CHAPTER VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.
2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII

ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may

include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.
2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.
3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.
2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.
2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

- a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation; and
- c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.
2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of fifty-four Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.
2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.
3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from twenty-seven to fifty-four members, in addition to the members elected in place of the nine members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, twenty-seven additional members shall be elected. Of these twenty-seven additional members, the term of office of nine members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of nine other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.
4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

FUNCTIONS and POWERS

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.
2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.
3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.
4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.
2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.
2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.
2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.
3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

VOTING

Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI

DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

- a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;
- b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;
- c. to further international peace and security;
- d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and
- e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII

INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

- a. to further international peace and security;

b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;

c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

a. territories now held under mandate;

b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and

c. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment shall be exercised by the Security Council.
2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.
3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.
2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII

THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

COMPOSITION

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:
 - a. those Members administering trust territories;
 - b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and
 - c. as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.
2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

FUNCTIONS and POWERS

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

- a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
- b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;
- c. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and
- d. take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

VOTING

Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.
2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIV

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.
2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.
2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV

THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.
2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.
2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.
3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.
2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes.
2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.
3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

CHAPTER XVII

TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, 30 October 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

CHAPTER XVIII

AMENDMENTS

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.
2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.
3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XIX

RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.
2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.
3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.
4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

STATUTE

OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT

OF JUSTICE

Article 1

The International Court of Justice established by the Charter of the United Nations as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT

Article 2

The Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are juris consults of recognized competence in international law.

Article 3

1. The Court shall consist of fifteen members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state.
2. A person who for the purposes of membership in the Court could be regarded as a national of more than one state shall be deemed to be a national of the one in which he ordinarily exercises civil and political rights.

Article 4

1. The members of the Court shall be elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions.
2. In the case of Members of the United Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, candidates shall be nominated by national groups appointed for this purpose by their governments under the same conditions as those prescribed for members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration by Article 44 of the Convention of The Hague of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes.
3. The conditions under which a state which is a party to the present Statute but is not a Member of the United Nations may participate in electing the members of the Court shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be laid down by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

1. At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the states which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2,

inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court.

2. No group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality. In no case may the number of candidates nominated by a group be more than double the number of seats to be filled.

Article 6

Before making these nominations, each national group is recommended to consult its highest court of justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, and its national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law.

Article 7

1. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons eligible.

2. The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the General Assembly and to the Security Council.

Article 8

The General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court.

Article 9

At every election, the electors shall bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

Article 10

1. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected.

2. Any vote of the Security Council, whether for the election of judges or for the appointment of members of the conference envisaged in Article 12, shall be taken without any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.

3. In the event of more than one national of the same state obtaining an absolute majority of the votes both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

Article 11

If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place.

Article 12

1. If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the General Assembly and three by the Security Council, may be formed at any time at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council, for the purpose of choosing by the vote of an absolute majority one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council for their respective acceptance.

2. If the joint conference is unanimously agreed upon any person who fulfills the required conditions, he may be included in its list, even though he was not included in the list of nominations referred to in Article 7.

3. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected shall, within a period to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council.

4. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge shall have a casting vote.

Article 13

1. The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years and may be re-elected; provided, however, that of the judges elected at the first election, the terms of five judges shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of five more judges shall expire at the end of six years.

2. The judges whose terms are to expire at the end of the above-mentioned initial periods of three and six years shall be chosen by lot to be drawn by the Secretary-General immediately after the first election has been completed.

3. The members of the Court shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun.

4. In the case of the resignation of a member of the Court, the resignation shall be addressed to the President of the Court for transmission to the Secretary-General. This last notification makes the place vacant.

Article 14

Vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election, subject to the following provision: the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall be fixed by the Security Council.

Article 15

A member of the Court elected to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of his predecessor's term.

Article 16

1. No member of the Court may exercise any political or administrative function, or engage in any other occupation of a professional nature.

2. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 17

1. No member of the Court may act as agent, counsel, or advocate in any case.

2. No member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken part as agent, counsel, or advocate for one of the parties, or as a member of a national or international court, or of a commission of enquiry, or in any other capacity.

3. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 18

1. No member of the Court can be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, he has ceased to fulfill the required conditions.

2. Formal notification thereof shall be made to the Secretary-General by the Registrar.

3. This notification makes the place vacant.

Article 19

The members of the Court, when engaged on the business of the Court, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Article 20

Every member of the Court shall, before taking up his duties, make a solemn declaration in open court that he will exercise his powers impartially and conscientiously.

Article 21

1. The Court shall elect its President and Vice-President for th

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1946). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 5

RESERVING FOR WAREHOUSE PURPOSES A PARCEL OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN SITUATED IN THE BARRIO OF LEGASPI PORT, MUNICIPALITY OF LEGASPI, PROVINCE OF ALBAY, ISLAND OF LUZON.

Upon recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce and pursuant to the provisions of section 83 of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended, I hereby withdraw from sale or settlement and reserve for warehouse purposes, under the administration of the National Coconut Corporation, subject to private rights, if any there be, the following parcel of the public domain, situated in the barrio of Legaspi Port, municipality of Legaspi, Province of Albay, Island of Luzon, to wit:

Beginning at a point marked "1" on plan Irs-1, S. 69-58' E., 286.48 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Legaspi Cad. 47, thence N. 70-10' E., 54.07 meters to point 2; S. 11-41' E., 45.90 meters to point 3; S. 68-41' W., 45.10 meters to point 4; N. 22-53' W., 46.67 meters to point 1, point of beginning.

Containing an area of two thousand two hundred eighty (2,280) square meters, more or less.

All points are marked by B. L. Cyl. Conc. Monuments.

Bounded on the NE., by Salvage Zone of Albay Gulf; on the SE., by proposed road; on the SW., by lot 1774 of Legaspi Cadastre; and on the NW., by lot 1633 of Legaspi Cadastre.

Bearings true; declination 0-35' E.

All points referred to are marked on plan Irs-1.

Surveyed December, 1913-march, 1915.

Approved July 3, 1946.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 2nd day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the first.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1946). [Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 6

DECLARING SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER THE FIRST, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX, NATIONAL
FOOD PRODUCTION DAY.

WHEREAS it is imperative that the campaign for production of foodstuffs and other articles necessary for the sustenance of our people be intensified in order to prevent widespread misery and starvation;

WHEREAS in order to attain the aims of the food production campaign, it is necessary to focus national attention to the grave situation now facing the country by fixing a date on which all the people may devote all their time, thoughts and energies to helping in the solution of the acute food problem:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, do hereby proclaim Sunday, September 1, 1946, National Food Production Day, and call upon all citizens and residents of the Philippines to immediately undertake the production of more foodstuffs and otherwise carry into effect the aims of the food production campaign now being waged all over the country. Every family should at once have its own home garden and poultry or piggery to assure it of at least some of its essential food requirements. Owners of all vacant or idle urban and rural lands should plant or cause the said lands to be planted to food crops or devoted to some form of food production.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 7th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the first.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1946). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 7

RESERVING FOR AGRICULTURAL COLONY SITE PURPOSES A PARCEL OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN
SITUATED IN THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE NORTH NEGROS FOREST RESERVE
MUNICIPALITIES OF CALATRAVA, ESCALANTE, SAGAY AND CADIZ, PROVINCE OF OCCIDENTAL
NEGROS.

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce and pursuant to the provisions of section 83 of Commonwealth Act No. 141 and Commonwealth Act No. 691, I hereby withdraw from sale or settlement and reserve for agricultural colony site purposes, under the administration of the Director of Lands, subject to private rights, if any there be, and to future classification and survey, and to the conditions that the timber and other forest products therein, as well as the use and occupancy of the area indicated as timber land or forest reserve, shall be placed under the administration and control of the Bureau of Forestry, in accordance with the Forest Law and Regulations, the following parcel of the public domain situated in the northern portion of the North Negros Forest Reserve, comprised in the municipalities of Calatrava, Escalante, Sagay and Cadiz, Province of Occidental Negros, Island of Negros, to wit:

Beginning at point 1, indicated on the map of the Northern Negros Forest Reserve, identical to corner 269 of the Northern Negros Forest Reserve; thence N. 67 degrees W., 3,125.0 meters to point 2, identical to corner 5a of the Northern Negros Forest Zone, L.C. Project No.7, Block D; thence S. 58 degrees W., 7,600.0 meters to point 3, a stake; thence N. 63 degrees W., 3,000.0 meters to point 4, a stake; thence N. 30 degrees E., 3,750.0 meters to point 5, junction to the Himugaan and Palala Rivers; thence N. 2 degrees W., 1,550.0 meters to point 6, a stake, south bank of Dalinson River; thence following the Dalinson River downstream in a northeasterly direction about 2,000.0 meters to point 7, a stake, north bank of Dalinson river; thence N. 27 degrees W., 2,350.0 meters to point 8, a stake at the center of the municipal boundary of Sagay- Escalante; thence N. 24 degrees W., 2,750.0 meters to point 9, a stake; thence N. 72 degrees W., 2,250.0 meters to point 10, or the intersection of Pinamintigan Creek and municipal boundary of Sagay-Cadiz; thence S. 84 degrees W., 1,850.0 meters to point 11, a stake; thence N. 7 degrees E., 5,450.0 meters to point 12, identical to corner 11 of the License Agreement No.1-C of the Insular Lumber Company; thence N. 25 degrees 30' W., 5,100.0 meters to point 13 identical to corner 13 of the License Agreement No. 1-C of the Insular Lumber Company; thence N. 36 degrees 30' E., 1,625.0 meters to point 14 identical to corner 1,849 of the Northern Negros Forest Reserve; thence following the boundary line of the Northern Negros Forest Reserve clockwise to corner 269 of the said Forest reserve or the point of beginning Containing a total area of 26,680 hectares, out of which 2,380 hectares representing three timber lands blocks have been excluded leaving an area of 24,300 hectares for the proposed Colony Site.

Bounded on the north by alienable and disposable lands, namely Block 1 of Negros Occidental Project No.20, Negros Occidental Projects Nos.20-A, 20-C and 20-E (Cadiz), Negros Occidental Project No. 25, Block I of L.C. Project No. 25-A (Sagay), Blocks I, II, III, and VIII of L.C. Project No.25-C (Sagay), Blocks V, VI, VII and VIII of L.C. Project No. 21-D (Escalante); on the east by alienable and disposable lands of L.C. Project No. 2-B, Escalante Cadastre, B. L. Case No. 2, L.C. Project No. 21-D, Blocks XII, XIII and XIV, Negros Occidental Projects Nos. 29 and 7-B, Blocks I and II, San Carlos Cadastre, B.L. Case No. 2; on the south by public forest; and on the west by public forest within the concession of the Insular Lumber Company.

NOTE.-This is subject to change to conform with future survey.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 7th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the first.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1946). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 8

GRANTING AMNESTY TO ALL PERSONS WHO COMMITTED ACTS PENALIZED UNDER THE REVISED PENAL CODE IN FURTHERANCE OF THE RESISTANCE TO THE ENEMY.

WHEREAS, since the inception of the war and until the liberation of the different areas comprising the territory of the Philippines, volunteer armed forces of Filipinos and of other nationalities operated as guerillas and other patriotic individuals and groups pursued activities in opposition to the forces and agents of the Japanese Empire in the invasion and occupation of the Philippines;

WHEREAS, members of such forces, in their determined efforts to resist the enemy, and to bring about his ultimate defeat, committed acts penalized under the Revised Penal Code;

WHEREAS, charges have been presented in the courts against many members of these resistance forces, for such acts;

WHEREAS, the fact that such acts were committed in furtherance of the resistance to the enemy is not a valid defense under the laws of the Philippines;

WHEREAS, the persons so accused should not be regarded as criminals but rather as patriots and heroes who have rendered invaluable services to the nation; and

WHEREAS, it is desirable that without the least possible delay, these persons be freed from the indignity and the jeopardy to which they are now being subjected;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, MANUEL ROXAS, President of the Philippines, in accordance with the provisions of Article VII, section 10, Paragraph 6 of the Constitution, do hereby declare and proclaim an amnesty in favor of all persons who committed any act penalized under the Revised Penal Code in furtherance of the resistance to the enemy or against persons aiding in the war efforts of the enemy, and committed during the period from December 8, 1941 to the date when each particular area of the Philippines was actually liberated from enemy control and occupation. This amnesty shall not apply to crimes against chastity or to acts committed from purely personal motives.

It is further proclaimed and declared that in order to determine who among those against whom charges have been filed before the courts of the Philippines or against whom charges may be filed in the future, come within the terms of this amnesty, Guerilla Amnesty Commissions, simultaneously to be established, shall examine the facts and circumstances surrounding each case and, if necessary, conduct summary hearings of witnesses both for the complainant and the accused. These Commissions shall decide each case and, upon finding that it falls within the terms of this proclamation, the Commission shall so declare and this amnesty shall immediately be effective as to the accused, who shall forthwith be released or discharged.

It is further proclaimed and declared that any case now pending or which may be filed in the future which a Guerrilla Amnesty Commission decides as not within the terms of the amnesty, shall proceed in accordance with the usual legal procedure in the courts without regard to this proclamation, but the fact that a Commission has rendered an adverse verdict shall prejudice the accused in his defense; and the accused, during such trial, may present evidence to prove that his case falls within the terms of this amnesty. If the fact is legally proved, the trial judge shall so declare and this amnesty shall be immediately effective as to the accused, who shall forthwith be released or discharged.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 7th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the first.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD..) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1946). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 9
CALLING THE CONGRESS OF THE PHILIPPINES IN SPECIAL SESSION

WHEREAS, the public interest requires that the Congress of the Philippines be convened in special session in order to consider the appropriation bill as well as other important and urgent measures:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby call the Congress of the Philippines in special session, for a period of five days commencing on the 25th day of September, 1946, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the Appropriation Bill and such other legislation as the President may submit to it.

All persons entitled to sit as members of the Congress of the Philippines are requested to take notice of this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 18th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the Republic of the Philippines, the first.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1946). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 10

WHEREAS, the Philippine Red Cross has an unbroken record of humanitarian service to the Filipino people extending over a period of many years;

WHEREAS, our people have learned to look forward to and depend upon its assistance in cases of great disasters and public calamities;

WHEREAS, it is today rendering invaluable aid to Filipino war veterans and to hospitalized members of the Philippine Army in the form of service, recreational facilities and medical supplies;

WHEREAS, the Philippine Red Cross has contributed and continues to contribute to the health, welfare and safety of our people by extending assistance to public and private hospital through its service programs in Home Nursing, Junior Red Cross, First Aid, Life Saving and related activities;

WHEREAS, despite its own heavy losses during the war, the Philippine Red Cross has once more resumed its mission of service, prepared to contribute to the rehabilitation of our country and people;

WHEREAS, the Philippine Red Cross will soon be established as an independent organization as befits our new status as an independent Republic;

WHEREAS, such forthcoming independence of the Philippine Red Cross will require even greater support from our people as well as stronger financial foundation and backing to insure its stability and the extent and efficiency of its service;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, do hereby declare the period between October 28 and November 30, nineteen hundred and forty-six, for the national fund campaign of the Philippine Red Cross and I call upon all our citizens, our business and professional groups, government officials, teachers and foreign nationals residing in our country as well as upon all public spirited organizations to support this campaign and to give generously of their means, time and personal services in furtherance of the aims and ends of the Philippine Red Cross.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 30th day of September, nineteen hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the first.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1946). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 11

MAKING PUBLIC THE TREATY OF GENERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEREAS, a treaty of general relations between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America and a protocol to accompany that treaty were signed at Manila, Philippines, on the fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six, the originals of which treaty and protocol are word for word as follows:

TREATY OF GENERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America, being animated by the desire to cement the relations of close and long friendship existing between the two countries, and to provide for the recognition of the independence of the Republic of the Philippines as of July 4, 1946, and the relinquishment of American sovereignty over the Philippine Islands, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I

The United States of America agrees to withdraw and surrender, and does hereby withdraw and surrender, all rights of possession, supervision, jurisdiction, control or sovereignty existing and exercised by the United States of America in and over the territory and the people of the Philippine Islands, except the use of such bases, necessary appurtenances to such bases, and the rights incident thereto, as the United States of America, by agreement with the Republic of the Philippines may deem necessary to retain for the mutual protection of the Republic of the Philippines and of the United States of America. The United States of America further agrees to recognize, and does hereby recognize, the independence of the Republic of the Philippines as a separate self governing nation and to acknowledge, and does hereby acknowledge, the authority and control over the same of the Government instituted by the people thereof, under the Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines.

ARTICLE II

The diplomatic representatives of each country shall enjoy in the territories of the other the privileges and immunities derived from generally recognized international law and usage. The consular representatives of each country, duly provided with exequatur, will be permitted to reside in the territories of the other in the places wherein consular representatives are by local laws permitted to reside; they shall enjoy the honorary privileges and the immunities accorded to such officers by general international usage; and they shall not be treated in a manner less favorable than similar officers of any other foreign country.

ARTICLE III

Pending the final establishment of the requisite Philippine Foreign Service establishments abroad, the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America agrees that at the request of the Republic of the Philippines the United States of America will endeavor, in so far as it may be practicable, to represent through its Foreign Service the interests of the Republic of the Philippines in countries where there is no Philippine representation. The two countries further agree that any such arrangements are to be subject to termination when in the judgment of either country such arrangements are no longer necessary.

ARTICLE IV

The Republic of the Philippines agrees to assume, and does hereby assume, all the debts and liabilities of the Philippine Islands, its provinces, cities, municipalities and instrumentalities, which shall be valid and subsisting on the date hereof. The Republic of the Philippines will make adequate provision for the necessary funds for the payment of interest on and principal of bonds issued prior to May 1, 1934, under authority of an Act of Congress of the United States of America by the Philippine Islands, or any provinces, city or municipality therein, and such obligations shall be a first lien on the taxes collected in the Philippines.

ARTICLE V

The Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America agree that all cases at law concerning the Government and people of the Philippines which, in accordance with section 7 (6) of the Independence Act of 1934, are pending before the Supreme Court of the United States of America at the date of the granting of the independence of the Republic of the Philippines shall continue to be subject to the review of the Supreme Court of the United States of America for such period of time after independence as may be necessary to effectuate the disposition of the cases at hand. The contracting parties also agree that following the disposition of such cases the Supreme Court of the United States of America will cease to have the right of review of cases originating in the Philippine Islands.

ARTICLE VI

In so far as they are not covered by existing legislation, all claims of the Government of the United States of America or its nationals against the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and all claims of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and its nationals against the Government of the United States of America, shall be promptly adjusted and settled. The property rights of the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America, shall be promptly adjusted and settled by mutual agreement, and all existing property rights of the citizens and corporations of the Republic of the Philippines in the United States of America and of citizens and corporations of the United States of America in the Republic of the Philippines shall be acknowledged, respected and safeguarded to the same extent as property rights of citizens and corporations of the United States of America and of the Republic of the Philippines, respectively. Both Governments shall designate representatives who may in concert agree on measures best calculated to effect a satisfactory and expeditious disposal of such claims as may not be covered by existing legislation.

ARTICLE VII

The Republic of the Philippines agrees to assume all continuing obligations assumed by the United States of America under the Treaty of Paris between the United States of America and Spain concluded at Paris on the 10th of December, 1898, by which the Philippine Islands were ceded to the United States of America, and under the Treaty between the United States of America and Spain conclude at Washington on the 7th day of November, 1900.

ARTICLE VIII

This Treaty shall enter into force on the exchange of instruments of ratification.

This Treaty shall be submitted for ratification in accordance with the constitutional procedures of the Republic of the Philippines and of the United States of America and instruments of ratification shall be exchanged and deposited at Manila.

Signed at Manila, this fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six.

For the Government of the Republic of the Philippines:

(SGD.) MANUEL ROXAS

For the Government of the United States of America:

(Sgd.) **PAUL V. McNUTT**

PROTOCOL TO ACCOMPANY THE TREATY OF GENERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SIGNED AT MANILA ON THE FOURTH DAY OF JULY, 1946.

It is understood and agreed by the High Contracting Parties that this Treaty is for the purpose of recognizing the independence of the Republic of the Philippines and for the maintenance of close and harmonious relations between the two Governments.

It is understood and agreed that this Treaty does not attempt to regulate the details of arrangements between the two Governments for their mutual defense; for the establishment, termination or regulation of the rights and duties of the two countries, each with respect to the other, in the settlement of claims, as to the ownership or control of real or personal property, or as to the carrying out of provisions of law of either country; or for the settlement of rights or claims of citizens or corporations of either country with respect to or against the other.

It is understood and agreed that the conclusion and entrance into force of this Treaty is not exclusive of further treaties and executive agreements providing for the specific regulation of matters broadly covered herein.

It is understood and agreed that pending final ratification of this Treaty, the provisions of Articles II and III shall be observed by executive agreement.

Signed at Manila, this fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six.

For the Government of the Republic of the Philippines:

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**

For the Government of the United Stat of America:

(Sgd.) **PAUL V. McNUTT**

WHEREAS the Senate of the Republic of the Philippines by its Resolution No. 11, of August 9, 1946, did concur in the approval of the said Treaty and protocol in accordance with the Constitution of the Philippines;

WHEREAS the said Treaty and protocol have been duly ratified by the President of the Philippines in pursuance of the aforesaid concurrence of the Senate of the Republic of the Philippines;

WHEREAS the said treaty and protocol have been duly ratified on behalf of the Government of the United States of America:

AND WHEREAS, the instruments of ratification of the said treaty and protocol of the two Governments were exchanged at Manila, Philippines, on the twenty-second of October, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, do hereby proclaim and make public the said treaty of general relations and accompanying protocol to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the Republic of the Philippines and the citizens thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the first.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1946). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 12

PUBLISHING THE VALUES OF CERTAIN FOREIGN CURRENCIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE
ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF DUTY.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Republic Act No. 77 and upon recommendation of the Undersecretary of Finance, the values of certain foreign currencies are hereby published, for the purposes of said Republic Act No. 77, as follows:

Country	Unit	Value in Philippinecurrency	Equivalent inU.S. currency
Argentina	Peso	P 0.595466	\$ 0.297733
Australia	Pound	6.426226	3.213113
Belgium	Franc	.045608	.022804
Brazil	Cruzeiro	108106	054053
Canada	Dollar	2.000000	1.000000
Colombia	Peso	1.140132	.570066
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	040120	.020060
Denmark	Krone	417530	.208765
England	Pound Sterling	8.065156	4.032578
France	Franc	.016818	.008409
India (British)	Rupee	.603134	.301567
Italy	Lira	.008868	.004434
Mexico	Peso	.411506	.205753
Netherlands	Guilder	.755786	.377893
Newfoundland	Dollar	2.000000	1.000000
New Zealand	Pound	6.452000	3.226000
Norway	Krone	.403224	.201612
Portugal	Escudo	.081002	.040501
Spain	Peseta	.182648	.091324
Sweden	Krona	.556428	.278214
Switzerland	Franc	.467258	.233629
Union of South Africa	Pound	8.01000	4.005000
Uruguay	Peso	1.316600	.658300

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, Philippines, this 30th day of October , in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the first.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1946). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 13

RESERVING FOR AGRICULTURAL COLONY SITE PURPOSES A PARCEL OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN
SITUATED IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF CARAMOAN, PROVINCE OF CAMARINES SUR, ISLAND OF
LUZON.

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce and pursuant to the provisions of section 83 of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended, and Commonwealth Act No. 691, as amended, I hereby withdraw from sale or settlement and reserve for Agricultural Colony site purposes, under the administration of the Director of Lands, subject to private rights, if any there be, and to future classification and survey and to the conditions that the timber and forest products therein, if any, shall be placed under the administration and control of the Bureau of Forestry, in accordance with Forest Laws and Regulations, the following parcel of the public domain situated in the Municipality of Caramoan, Province of Camarines Sur, Island of Luzon, to wit:

Beginning at point 1, marked on the accompanying map, located on the western bank of Tabgon River, identical to F, Z, Cor. No. 113 of Block I, L.C. Proj. No. 17-A, Camarines Sur, a Duñgon-late tree 20 cm. in diameter, which is about 8,100 meters N 42 degrees W from BLLM No. 1, Caramoan, Camarines Sur; thence following the Tabgon River upstream in a southerly direction about 6,300 meters to point 2, identical to F. Z. Cor. No. 59 of Block I, L, C, Proj. No. 17-A, a Balobo tree 40 cm. in diameter; thence following the forest zone line in a northwesterly direction about 3,875 meters to point 3, identical to F, Z, Cor. No. 74 of Block I, L, C, Proj. No. 17-A, a Dalunut tree 30 cm. in diameter; thence following the forest zone line in a southwesterly direction about 2,975 meters to point 4, identical to F, Z, Cor. No. 85 of Block I, L, C, Proj. No. 17-A, a Taratara tree 30 cm. in diameter; thence following the forest zone line in a westerly direction about 5075 meters to point 5, identical to F, Z, Cor. No. 101 of Block I, L, C, Proj. No. 17-A, an Amugis tree 40 cm. in diameter; thence following the forest zone line in a northwesterly then easterly direction about 6,500 meters to point 6, identical to F, Z, Cor. No. 34 of Block I, L, C, Proj. No. 17-B, a Salingogon tree 35 cm. in diameter; thence following the forest zone line in northwesterly direction about 7,475 meters to point 7, identical to F, Z, Cor. No. 62 of Block I, L, C, Proj. No. 17-B, a Binuang tree 65 cm. in diameter; thence following the forest zone line in a northwesterly direction about 5,525 meters to point 8, identical to F, Z, Cor. No. 81 of Block I, L, C, Proj. No. 17-B, a Malapapaya tree 20cm. in diameter; thence following the forest zone line in a southerly then northwesterly direction about 4,450 meters to point 9, identical to F, Z, Cor. No. 98 of Block I, L. C. Proj. No. 17-B, a *Terminalia* sp. Tree 25 cm. in diameter; thence following the forest zone line in a southerly then northwesterly direction about 7,100 meters to point 10, identical to F. Z. Cor. No. 19 of Block X, L. C. Proj. No. 2-B, Lagonoy, Camarines Sur, a *Garcinia* sp. Tree 35 cm. in diameter; thence following the forest zone line in a southerly direction about 2,850 meters to point 11, identical to F. Z. Cor. No. 28 of Block X, L. C. Proj. No. 2-B, a Putian tree 20 cm. in diameter; thence S 14 degrees W about 900 meters to point 12, a point at the bank of a creek; thence S 60 degrees W about 2,300 meters to point 13, a point at the junction of Sipaco River and a branch creek; thence N 82 degrees W about 2,200 meters to point 14, a point at the north bank of a creek; thence N 2 degrees E about 2,750 meters to point 15, a point at the north bank of a creek; thence N 60 degrees E about 1,700 meters to point 16, a point at the north bank of a creek; thence following the creek and Sipaco river down stream in an easterly direction, about 1,900 meters to point 17, a point at the north bend of Sipaco River; thence following the Sipaco River down stream in a northerly direction and the edge of a mangrove swamp in a southerly then northeasterly direction about 8,000 meters to point 18, identical to F. Z. Cor. No. 106 of Block 1, L. C. Proj. No. 17-B, a Katongmachin tree 25 cm. in diameter; thence following the edge of the mangrove swamp in a northwesterly direction about 1,650 meters to point 19, a point at the edge of a mangrove swamp; thence following the seacoast in a southeasterly direction about 2,900 meters to point 20, identical to F. Z. Cor. No. 2 of Block I, L. C. Proj. No. 17-B, a point at the edge of a swamp on the east bank of Bani River, thence following the edge of the mangrove swamp and seacoast in a northeasterly then westerly direction about 11,175 meters to point 21 at the bank of Pambuhan River, identical to F. C. Cor. No. 6 of Block I, L. C. Proj. No. 17-B, a Bacauan tree 20 cm. in diameter; thence following the Pambuhan River up stream in a southwesterly then easterly direction about 7,000 meters to point 22, identical to Cor. No. 135 of the sketch plan of the land claimed by Ramon O. Alvarez; thence S 55 degrees E about 5,800 meters to point 23, identical to Cor. No. 32 of the sketch plan of the land claimed by

Ramon O. Alvarez; thence following the eastern boundary of the land claimed by Ramon Alvarez in an easterly then northeasterly direction about 4,800 meters to point 24, identical to F. Z. Cor. No. 109 of Block I, L. C. Proj. No. 17-A, a Pototan tree 30 cm. in diameter; thence following the edge of the swamp and seacoast in a southerly then northeasterly direction about 7,700 meters to point 1, point of beginning, containing an area of about 10,200 hectares minus 2,300 hectares covered by possible legitimate claims, thus giving as remainder 7,900 hectares for the initial Agricultural Colony Site.

Bounded on the north by mangrove swamps, Sisiran Bay and land claimed by Mr. Ramon O. Alvarez; on the east by Tabgon River; on the south by Forest Zone; and on the west by Public Forest.

(Note.-This is subject to change to conform with future survey.)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 9th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-six, and of the Republic of the Philippines, the first.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1946). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 14

DECLARING THE PROVISIONS OF ACT NO. 4054, KNOWN AS THE PHILIPPINE RICE SHARE TENANCY ACT, AS AMENDED, TO BE IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT THROUGHOUT THE PHILIPPINES

For the purpose of preventing serious controversies that may arise as result of the conflicting interpretations of the terms of verbal contracts and other agreements affecting the relations between landlords and tenants in the Philippines, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, acting under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by and upon recommendation of the Secretary of Labor, do hereby declare the provisions of Act Numbered Four thousand and fifty-four, otherwise known as the Philippine Rice Share Tenancy Act, as amended, to be in full force and effect from and after the date of this proclamation throughout the Philippines.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 12th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-six, and of the Republic of the Philippines, the first.

(Sgd.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(Sgd.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1946). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 15
DESIGNATING MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1946, AS PARENTS' DAY

I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, hereby designate Monday, the 2nd day of December nineteen hundred and forty-six, as Parents' Day.

We are embarked upon a vast task of national reconstruction. Its basis is the Filipino home. Whatever strength our Republic will develop with the years, whatever greatness it will in due course achieve, must find its source-spring in the enduring integrity of the Filipino home.

It is most appropriate, therefore, that on this day we give special thought to the father and the mother upon whom the stability of that home depends. Rooted in the wisdom of our folkways together they give what meaning there is to the Filipino home as consecrated cradle to every succeeding generation, dedicated workshop for the national character, guarded repository of the tried traditions of our race.

Let this day be observed by our citizens at large, by our churches, and by public and other schools, with appropriate ceremonies and programs in fitting homage to their unquestioned moral authority, in acknowledgment of their responsibility in sustaining the beauty and power of our native and national institutions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 27th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the first.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1946). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 16

PUBLISHING THE VALUES OF CERTAIN FOREIGN CURRENCIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE
ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF DUTY.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Republic Act Numbered Seventy-Seven and upon recommendation of the Undersecretary of Finance, the values of certain foreign currencies are hereby published, for the purposes of said Republic Act Numbered Seventy-seven, as follows:

Country	Unit	Value in Philippine
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currency Equivalent in

U.S. currencyBoliviaBolivianoP0.05 \$0.025ChileGold Peso .0674 .0337ChinaNational .00062 .00031CubaDollar
(peso) 2.00 1.0HongkongDollar .515 .2575Indo-
ChinaPiaster .286 .143JavaGuilder .76 .38PeruSol .31 .155ShanghaiDollar .00062 .00031SiamGold-
Silver:Tical .2042 .1021Straits SettlementsSilver Dollar .9550 .4775VenezuelaBolivar .603 .3015

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 5th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-six, and of the Republic of the Philippines, the first.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1946). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 17
DECLARING TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1946, A SPECIAL BANK HOLIDAY

WHEREAS, a petition has been received from the associated banks of Manila requesting that the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and forty-six be declared a bank holiday so as to enable the banks to continue without interruption the heavy work incident to the closing of their accounts at the end of the year;

WHEREAS, the thirtieth day of December, nineteen hundred and forty-six, and the first day of January, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, are public holidays, the thirty first day of December, nineteen hundred and forty-six, can be declared a special bank holiday to the great advantage of the banks and no disadvantage will result to the public in general;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 30 of the Revised Administrative Code, do hereby proclaim Tuesday, December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and forty-six, as a special bank holiday.

Done at the City of Manila, this 26th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the first.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1946). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 18

RESERVING THE NAMES OF CERTAIN MOUNTAINS IN THE PHILIPPINES FOR NAMING
GOVERNMENT COAST GUARD VESSELS EXCLUSIVELY.

WHEREAS , prior to the outbreak of the Pacific War, the Bureau of Customs was operating four vessels in the Philippine Coastguard Service named after the mountains of Apo, Arayat, Banahaw and Canlaon; and

WHEREAS, the Government has acquired or will soon acquire vessels for patrol service in Philippine waters and it is desired that they be named after the well-known mountains in the Philippines;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby reserve the names "Apo," "Pulog," "Halcon," "Canlaon," "Mayon," "Banahaw," "Isarog," "Bulusan," "Makiling," and "Arayat," which are the names of the ten well-known mountains in the Philippines, for naming coast guard vessels of the Philippine Government exclusively.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 1st day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Republic of the Philippines the first.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 19
CALLING FOR SPECIAL ELECTION TO FILL EXISTING VACANCIES IN THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES.

WHEREAS, the Speaker of the House of Representatives has certified that the following vacancies exist in the membership of the said body:

First Representative District of Iloilo

Fifth Representative District of Pangasinan

Sole representative District of Bukidnon

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by section 17 of Commonwealth Act No. 357, known as the Election Code, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, hereby issue this a proclamation and call a special election to take place on Tuesday, the 11th day of March, 1947, in the following representative districts of the provinces in the Philippines for the purpose of electing the members who are to fill the unexpired portion of the term of the existing vacancies in the House of Representatives, to wit:

First Representative District of Iloilo

Fifth Representative District of Pangasinan

Sole Representative District of Bukidnon

The provisions of the Election Code insofar as they are applicable shall be followed in the conduct of the special election herein called.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 6th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of th Philippines, the first.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE

**MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 20

DESIGNATING THE PERIOD FROM FEBRUARY 16 TO FEBRUARY 22 OF EACH YEAR AS CLEAN-UP-WEEK AND CREATING COMMITTEES FOR THE PURPOSE.

In order to properly imbue the people of the Philippines with the importance of cleanliness and so that public health and sanitation may be placed on a higher level, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Health and Public Welfare, do hereby designate the period from February 16 to February 22 of each year as Clean-up-Week. All public officials, civic entities, and the people in general shall cooperate in and contribute to the proper observance of Clean-Up-Week.

The following committees, which shall be in charge of the programs to be observed during the Clean-Up-Week, are hereby created:

National Committee

Undersecretary of Health and Public Welfare	Chairman
Undersecretary of the Interior	Member
Director of Health	Member
Director of Education	Member
President, Municipal Board, Manila	Member
Manager, Philippine Red Cross	Member
National Scoutmaster, Boy Scout of the Philippines	Member
City Health Officer of Manila	Secretary

Provincial Committee

Provincial Governor	Chairman
District Health Officer	Member
District Engineer	Member
Provincial Treasurer	Member
Division Superintendent of Schools	Member
Provincial Provost Marshal	Member
Representative, Philippine Red Cross	Member
Provincial Scoutmaster, Boy Scout of the Philippines, if any	Member
To be designated by the Chairman	Secretary

Chartered City Committee

Undersecretary of Health and Public Welfare	Chairman
Undersecretary of the Interior	Member
Director of Health	Member
Director of Education	Member
President, Municipal Board, Manila	Member
Manager, Philippine Red Cross	Member
National Scoutmaster, Boy Scout of the Philippines	Member

City Health Officer of Manila	Secretary
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Municipal Committee

Municipal Mayor	Chairman
President, Sanitary Division	Member
Municipal Treasurer	Member
Supervisor of local public schools	Member
Principal of local private high school, if any	Member
Chief of Police	Member
President, Women's Club	Member
Municipal Scoutmaster, Boy Scout of the Philippines, if any	Member
To be designated by the Chairman	Secretary

The above committee are hereby empowered to appoint such sub-committees as may be necessary to carry into effect the objectives of this proclamation.

Upon the termination of the Clean-Up-Week, all municipal committees shall submit full reports of their accomplishments to the provincial committees, which shall in turn submit a consolidated report to the national committee. Chartered city committees shall make their reports directly to the national committee. The national committee shall consolidate all reports and submit a concise account of the same to the President of the Philippines.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 13th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the first.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 21

DESIGNATING THE PERIOD FROM FEBRUARY 15 TO MARCH 15, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN, AS THE PERIOD FOR THE NATIONAL FUND CCAMPAIGN OF THE BOY SCOUTS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

WHEREAS, the Boy Scouts of the Philippines, a public corporation created under Commonwealth Act No. 111 for the purpose of promoting the character development and citizenship training of Filipino youth, plans to conduct a nation-wide campaign for funds with which to maintain, add to, expand or otherwise develop essential services necessary for the accomplishment of its mission;

WHEREAS, the past achievements of the Organization in advancing the sound physical, mental and moral growth of Filipino boys have emphasized the need for our people to give it their continued moral encouragement and material support so that it may be able to carry on its work effectively and continuously in the face of all the serious handicaps under which our children live today;

WHEREAS, the Boy Scouts of the Philippines is in need of funds to carry on its normal operations; to intensify its training and recruitment program so that Scouting would become available to the other thousands of Filipino boys who should be enrolled in the Organization; to plan and promote other programs of activity for the greater benefit of its members; and to meet obligations as they arise under its new status as a full-fledged member of the International Bureau of the Boy Scout Movement;

WHEREAS, the proposed fund campaign offers a distinct opportunity for the people to express, in a concrete way, their appreciation for the good work being done by the Organization, and to secure for it the means by which it can reach and train every boy in the land in the ways of responsible, patriotic and God-fearing citizenship;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, do hereby designate and set aside the period from February 15 to March 15, 1947, as a special one for the conduct of the 1947 National Fund Campaign of the Boy Scouts of the Philippines, to raise funds for the purposes above mentioned. Further, I call upon all government officials and employees, all citizens and residents of the Philippines in every part of the Philippines and in every walk of life to assist in this campaign and to give their special and general support so that the organization may be assured of funds to carry on its work in every nook and corner of the land and administer its program to the greatest possible number of our youths of Scout age.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto affixed my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 13th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven and of the Independence of the Philippines, the first.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 22

EXCLUDING FROM THE OPERATION OF PROCLAMATION No. 305, SERIES OF 1938, AND RESERVING FOR WAREHOUSE PURPOSES, BLOCK No. 166, RECLAMATION No. 1, MANILA SOUTH HARBOR, PORT AREA, CITY OF MANILA.

Upon recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce and pursuant to the provision of section 83 of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended, I hereby exclude from the operation of Proclamation No. 305, series of 1938, and reserve for warehouse purposes under the administration of the Philippine Red Cross, Block No. 166, Reclamation No. 1, Manila South Harbor, Port Area, City of Manila.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 10th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the first.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 23
DECLARING SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1947, A SPECIAL BANK HOLIDAY

WHEREAS, a petition has been received from the Manila Clearing House Association requesting that the fifth day of April, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, be declared a bank holiday;

WHEREAS, the third day (Holy Thursday) and the fourth day (Good Friday) of April, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, are public holidays, the fifth day (Saturday) of April, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, can be declared a special bank holiday to the great advantage of the banks and no disadvantage will result to the public in general;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 30 of the Revised Administrative Code, do hereby proclaim Saturday, April fifth, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, as a special bank holiday.

Done at the City of Manila, this 28th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the first.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 24
PROCLAIMING THE RECOGNITION OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL RED CROSS

WHEREAS, in 1917, the Philippine Red Cross was established as a chapter of the American Red Cross extending valuable services to the Filipino people at all times-in peace and in war, and in all great emergencies and disasters;

WHEREAS, the establishment of an Independent Republic of the Philippines made it desirable to separate the Philippine Red Cross from the American Red Cross, Thereby establishing the former as an independent Red Cross Society;

WHEREAS, on February 18, 1947, the Senate of the Philippines ratified the Geneva Red Cross Treaty and the Prisoners of War Convention, thus making the Republic of the Philippines a signatory to the basic conventions of the International Red Cross;

WHEREAS, on March 22, 1947, Republic Act No. 95 was approved, incorporating the Philippine National Red Cross and defining its duties and responsibilities; and

WHEREAS, on March 22, 1947, the Philippine National Red Cross applied to the International Red Cross for recognition as an independent society and on March 29, 1947, the International Red Cross officially gave notice of the recognition of the independence of the Philippine National Red Cross;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, do hereby proclaim the international recognition of the Philippine National Red Cross as an independent national society, fully qualified to have equal participation in the activities of the International Red Cross.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 15th day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the first.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 25

DESIGNATING THE PERIOD FROM JULY 19 TO AUGUST 19, 1947, "ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS MONTH"
AND AUTHORIZING THE PHILIPPINE TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY TO CONDUCT A NATIONAL FUND
AND EDUCATIONAL DRIVE DURING THE SAID PERIOD.

WHEREAS, tuberculosis remains one of the most dreadful diseases in our country, and its control is a vital factor in the economic rehabilitation and general welfare of the Philippines;

WHEREAS, the campaign against tuberculosis must be carried on with unrelenting vigor through the combined efforts and resources of all citizens and residents of the Philippines in order to control the spread of this disease;

WHEREAS, the Philippine Tuberculosis Society is handicapped in waging an extensive and effective campaign against tuberculosis because of losses in buildings, pavilions, dispensaries, and equipment it sustained during the war and also because of the increase in the number of people afflicted with the disease due to unfavorable conditions obtaining during the enemy occupation;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby designate and set aside the period from July nineteenth to August nineteenth, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, as "Anti-Tuberculosis Month" and authorize the Philippine Tuberculosis Society to conduct a national fund and educational drive during said period. I call upon all citizens and residents of the Philippines irrespective of nationality or creed to assist in this humanitarian campaign by giving generously so that we may keep this dreadful disease under control. I authorize all the treasurers of provincial, city, and municipal governmental as well as school officials to accept, for the Philippine Tuberculosis Society, voluntary contributions and donations and to issue official receipts therefor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 31st day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the first.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 26

DESIGNATING THE PERIOD FROM SEPTEMBER 15 TO OCTOBER 31, 1947 AS THE PERIOD FOR THE NATIONAL FUND CAMPAIGN OF THE GIRL SCOUTS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

WHEREAS, the Girl Scouts of the Philippines, a public corporation created by Commonwealth Act No. 542 for the purpose of helping girls from 7 to 18 years of age to realize the ideals of womanhood as a preparation for their responsibilities in the home and service to the community, plans to conduct a national fund campaign for funds with which to maintain finance and promote its various activities to attain the objectives for which it was created;

WHEREAS, in recognition of the splendid accomplishments in character development and in promoting the moral and bodily welfare of the Filipino girls, the Girl Scouts of the Philippines deserves to receive the continued moral and material encouragement and support on the part of our people so that it may be able to carry on its laudable work effectively;

WHEREAS, the Girl Scouts of the Philippines needs financial assistance to enable it to meet not only its essential requirements as an independent organization but also the necessary expenses that would be entailed in connection with the selection of the Philippines as the hostess country for the Juliette Low International Camp for girl scouts all over the world;

WHEREAS, the proposed fund campaign will afford our people the rare privilege and opportunity to express in a tangible way their appreciation of the good work being undertaken by the Girl Scouts of the Philippines;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, do hereby designate and set aside the period from September 15 to October 31, 1947 as a special one for the conduct of the 1947 National Fund Campaign of the Girl Scouts of the Philippines to raise funds for the purposes mentioned above. I also call upon all government officials and employees and all citizens and residents of the Philippines to assist in this campaign and to give their whole-hearted support and cooperation so that the organization may be assured of funds sorely needed to carry on its work in every part of the Philippines.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 16th day of June, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the first.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 27

RESERVING FOR NAVAL PURPOSES A PARCEL OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN SITUATED IN THE DISTRICT OF MALATE, CITY OF MANILA.

Upon recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce and pursuant to the provisions of section 83 of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended, I hereby withdraw from sale or settlement and reserve for naval purposes under the administration of the Army of the Philippines, subject to private rights, if any there be, the following parcel of the public domain, situated in the district of Malate, City of Manila, to wit:

A parcel of land (lot 4 of plan Swo-18580), situated in the district of Malate, City of Manila; Bounded on the NE., by Yacht Basin, Dewey Boulevard and lot 3 of plan Swo-18580; on the SE., by Manila Bay; on the SW., by Manila Bay; and on the NW., by Manila Bay, Yacht Basin and Dewey Boulevard. Beginning at a point marked "1" on plan, being N. 58 deg. 11' W., 528 meters from C.B.M. 2, City of Manila;

thence S. 23 deg. 16' E., 182.98 m. to point "2";

thence S. 60 deg. 27' W., 501.77 m. to point "3";

thence N. 29 deg. 28' W., 458.32 m. to point "4";

thence N. 61 deg. 06' E., 326.14 m. to point "5";

thence S. 59 deg. 47' E., 264.42 m. to point "6";

thence N. 61 deg. 07' E., 31.32 m. to point "7" ;

thence S. 29 deg. 14' E., 45.19 m. to point "8" ;

thence No. 58 deg. 05' E., 3083 m. to the point of

beginning; containing an area of two hundred five thousand one hundred and seven square meters and ninety square decimeters (205,107.90) more or less. All points referred to are indicated on the plan and are marked on the ground as follows: points "3," "4" and "5" by crosses in rock on breakwater, points "6" and "7" by G.I.S. on Retaining Wall, point "8" by nail on adobe stone and the rest by B. L. Cyl. Conc. Mons.; bearings true; declination variable; date of survey, Nov. 5-6 and Dec. 2-3, 1946 and that of the approval, May 9, 1947.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 27th day of June, in the year of Our lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the first.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 28

MAKING PUBLIC THE DECLARATION ON THE PART OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
RECOGNIZING AS COMPULSARY *IPSO FACTO* THE JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT
OF JUSTICE IN ALL DISPUTES MENTIONED IN PARAGRAPH 2, ARTICLE 36 OF THE STATUTE OF THE
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

WHEREAS, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, as a signatory to the Charter of the United Nations Organization, has also subscribed to the statute of the International Court of Justice;

WHEREAS, article 36 of the Statute provides as follows:

“1. The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.

“2. The states parties to the present Statute may at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:

“a. the interpretation of a treaty;

“b. any question of international law;

“c. the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;

“d. The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

“3. The declarations referred to above may be made unconditional or on condition of reciprocity on the part of several or certain states, or for a certain time.

“4. Such declaration shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the parties to the Statute and to the Registrar of the Court.

“5. Declarations made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and which are still in force shall be deemed, as between the parties to the present Statute, to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the period which they still have to run and in accordance with their terms.

“6. In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.”

WHEREAS, the President of the Philippines, having seen and considered the aforesaid provision of the International Court of Justice, proposed to make a declaration on behalf of the Republic of the Philippines in accordance therewith;

WHEREAS, the Senate of the Republic of the Philippines by its resolution No.33 of May 22, 1947, did concur in the above proposal of the President of the Philippines;

WHEREAS, the President of the Philippines, having secured the concurrence of the Senate of the Philippines in accordance with constitutional procedure, made a declaration that the Republic of the Philippines recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto*, and without special agreement in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, and on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all disputes mentioned in paragraph 2, Article 36 of the Statute, for a period of ten years from July fourth, nineteen hundred and forty-six, and thereafter to continue until notification of abrogation is made by the Philippine Government;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, do hereby proclaim and make public the declaration of the President of the Philippines to the end that the same and every clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the Republic of the Philippines and the citizens thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 12th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 29

RESERVING AS "SPECIAL FOREST FOR GOVERNMENT LUMBER PRODUCTION PURPOSES" A PARCEL OF LAND SITUATED IN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF BUTUAN AND BUENAVISTA AND MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS OF LAS NIEVES, REMEDIOS, MILAGROS, CONCORDIA, ESPERANZA, GUADALUPE, SANTA INES, SAN LUIS, MAMPINSAHAN, VERDU, MAYGATASA AND NUEVO SIBAGAT, PROVINCE OF AGUSAN, ISLAND OF MINDANAO.

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, and pursuant to the provision of section 64 (d) of Act Numbered Twenty-seven hundred and eleven, known as the Revised Administrative Code, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, do hereby reserve as "Special Forest for Government Lumber Production Purposes" to be undertaken by the National Development Company the following parcel of land containing forest in the public domain situated in the municipalities of Butuan and Buenavista and Municipal Districts of Las Nieves, Remedios, Milagros, Concordia, Esperanza, Guadalupe, Santa Ines, San Luis, Mampinsahan, Verdu, Maygatasan and Nuevo Sibagat, Province of Agusan, to wit:

Beginning at point 1, which is the mouth of Baug River, which is approximately 8,000 meters N. 17 deg. W. from BLIM No. 1 Butuan, Agusan; thence following Baug River upstream in a general northeasterly direction about 1,300 meters to point 2 which is the junction of Baug and Bansa Rivers; thence following Bansa, Maycasina, Tagibo and Pianing Rivers upstream in a general southeasterly then easterly direction about 23,000 meters to point 3 which is the source of Pianing River; thence S. 45 deg. E. about 5,800 meters to point 4 at Uaua River; thence S. 17 Deg. 30' E. about 27,200 meters to point 5 which is the source of Labao River; thence following Labao River downstream in a general southwesterly direction about 19,000 meters to point 6 which is the junction of Lavao and Agusan Rivers; thence following Agusan River upstream in a general southeasterly direction about 28,500 meters to point 7 which is the junction of Agusan and Maasam Rivers; thence following Maasam River upstream in a general southwesterly direction about 21,000 meters to point 8 at the same Maasam River; thence N. 30 deg. W. about 23,000 meters to point 9 which is the junction of Ojot River and Aagsab Creek; thence in a northerly direction about 7,500 meters to point 10 which is the source of Lingayao River; thence following Lingayao River downstream in a general northeasterly direction about 12,800 meters to point 11 at the same Lingayao River; thence in a northerly direction to point 12 which is the source of Danapa Creek; thence following Danapa Creek downstream in a northeasterly direction about 3,500 meters to point 13 which is the junction of Danapa Creek with Agusan River; thence following the Agusan River downstream in a general northerly direction about 6,300 meters to point 14 which is the junction of Agusan and Bugabus River; thence following Bugabus River and Caliitan Creek upstream in a northwesterly then southwesterly direction about 27,000 meters to point 15 which is the source of Caliitan Creek; thence in a northeasterly direction to point 16 which is the source of Tamutao River; thence following Tamutao and Buenavista River; thence following the coast line in an east-northeasterly direction about 14,800 meters to point 1, the point of beginning, containing an approximate area of 165,000 hectares.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 29th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 30

DECLARING THE SECOND SATURDAY OF SEPTEMBER OF EACH YEAR AS ARBOR DAY AND
CREATING COMMITTEES FOR THE PURPOSE

Whereas, man is dependent upon forest trees and cultivated plants; but thousands of valuable trees are wantonly destroyed without benefit to anyone, because people are not informed of their importance; and

Whereas, it is important to set aside a day each year so that through appropriate ceremonies and actual re-planting, the people's attention could be drawn to the importance of trees and plants in their everyday life and their interest awakened;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby proclaim the second Saturday of September of each year as Arbor Day, to be observed in schools and elsewhere by the planting of trees and plants.

The following Committees, which shall be in charge of the programs to be observed on Arbor Day, are hereby created:

National Committee	
1. Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce	Chairman
2. Secretary of Instruction	Member
3. Director of Forestry	Executive Officer
4. Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of the Philippines	Member
5. A private citizen to be appointed by the President	Member
Provincial Committee	
1. Provincial Governor	Chairman
2. District Forester or Local Forest Officer	Executive Officer
3. Division Superintendent of Schools	Member
4. Provincial Agricultural Supervisor	Member
5. Municipal Mayor of the Provincial Capital	Member
6. A private citizen to be appointed by the Chairman	Member
Chartered City Committee	
1. City Mayor	Chairman
2. District Forester or Local Forest Officer	Executive Officer
3. Supervising Teacher or Principal Teacher	Member
4. Local Agronomist	Member
5. A private citizen to be appointed by the Chairman	Member
Municipal Committee	
1. Municipal Mayor	Chairman
2. Local Forest Officer	Executive Officer
3. Supervising Teacher or Principal Teacher	Member
4. Municipal Agricultural Supervisor	Member
5. A private citizen to be appointed by the Chairman	Member

(Where there is no Forest Officer in the locality, the Chairman of the Committee shall appoint the Executive Officer thereof.)

The above Committees are hereby empowered to appoint such sub-committees as may be necessary to carry into effect the objectives of this proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 30th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 31
FIXING AUGUST 16, 1947, AS THE DATE FOR THE INAUGURATION OF RIZAL CITY

By virtue of the power conferred upon me by Section 89 of Republic Act No. 183, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, do hereby fix August 16, 1947, as the date for the inauguration of Rizal City and for the qualification of the City Mayor and the members of the Municipal Board appointed in accordance with the provisions of said section.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 4th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 32

RESERVING FOR LUMBER PRODUCTION PURPOSES A PARCEL OF PUBLIC DOMAIN LOCATED IN
THE MUNICIPALITY OF NASIPIT, PROVINCE OF AGUSAN, ISLAND OF MINDANAO

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, and pursuant to the provisions of Section 83 of Commonwealth Act 141, as amended, I hereby withdraw from sale or settlement and reserve for the production of lumber, subject to private rights, if any there be, a parcel of the public domain situated in the Municipality of Nasipit, Province of Agusan, Island of Mindanao, to wit:

Beginning at point "1" which is a concrete monument or the northernmost corner of Lot No. 617 of B. L. Cad. No. 169 of Nasipit, Agusan; thence following a straight line due East, 270 meters to point "2"; thence due South, 770 meters to point "3"; thence due West, 520 meters to point "4", or the northwestern corner of Lot No. 691 of B. L. Cad. No. 169 of Nasipit; thence following the boundary separating the water line south of Nasipit Harbor and the cadastrated lots in a general southerly, westerly and northerly directions to point "5" which is the southeastern corner of Lot No. 622 of B.L. Cad. No. 169 of Nasipit; thence following a straight line due West, 400 meters to point "6"; thence due North, 910 meters to point "7"; thence due East, 700 meters to point "1", the point of beginning. It comprised, either partly or wholly, Lots Nos. 588, 590, 592, 595, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 613, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 699 and 700 of B. L. Cad. No. 169 of Nasipit, Agusan, containing a total areas of approximately 55 hectares.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 12th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 33
CALLING FOR A SPECIAL ELECTION TO FILL AN EXISTING VACANCY IN THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

Whereas, the Speaker of the House of Representatives has certified that a vacancy exists in the sixth representative district of the Province of Cebu;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by Section 20 of Republic Act No. 180, known as the Revised Election Code, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, hereby issue this proclamation and call a special election to take place on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1947, in the sixth representative district of the province of Cebu for the purpose of electing the member who is to fill the unexpired portion of the term of the existing vacancy in the House of Representatives.

The provision of the Revised Election Code insofar as they are applicable shall be followed in the conduct of the special election herein called.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 15th day of August in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 34

PROVIDING FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD IN THE PROVINCE OF
LANAO, ISLAND OF MINDANAO

Whereas, Republic Act No. 59 has declared the offices of governor and members of the provincial board in Lanao to be elective when the President of the Philippines shall have ascertained and shall so declare by proclamation that the people of said province are ready to elect their provincial governor and the members of the provincial board;

Whereas, under the conditions prevailing in the said province it would seem advisable at the present time to authorize the election of only the members of the provincial board as an initial step in the establishment therein of a system of government similar in every respect with the government of regular provinces to afford the people residing therein the opportunity to manage their own affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, pursuant to the authority vested in me under Republic Act No. 59, hereby authorize the election of the two members of the provincial board in Lanao in the next regular election for provincial offices throughout the Philippines, in accordance with the provisions of the revised Election Code.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 26th day of August in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 35

PROVIDING FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD IN THE PROVINCE OF
BUKIDNON, ISLAND OF MINDANAO

WHEREAS, Republic Act No. 59 has declared the offices of governor and members of the provincial board in the province of Bukidnon to be elective when the President of the Philippines shall have ascertained and shall so declare by proclamation that the people of said province are ready to elect their provincial governor and the members of the provincial board;

Whereas, under the conditions prevailing in the said province it would see advisable at the present time to authorize the election of only the members of the provincial board as an initial step in the establishment therein of a system of government similar in every respect with the government of regular provinces to afford the people residing therein the opportunity to manage their own affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, pursuant to the authority vested in me under Republic Act No. 59, hereby authorize the election of the two members of the provincial board in Bukidnon in the next regular election for provincial offices throughout the Philippines, in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Election Code.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 26th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 36

PROVIDING FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD IN THE PROVINCE OF
COTABATO, ISLAND OF MINDANAO

WHEREAS, Republic Act No. 59 has declared the offices of governor and members of the provincial board in Cotabato to be elective when the President of the Philippines shall have ascertained and shall so declare by proclamation that the people of said province are ready to elect their provincial governor and the members of the provincial board;

Whereas, under the conditions prevailing in the said province it would see advisable at the present time to authorize the election of only the members of the provincial board as an initial step in the establishment therein of a system of government similar in every respect with the government of regular provinces to afford the people residing therein the opportunity to manage their own affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, pursuant to the authority vested in me under Republic Act No. 59, hereby authorize the election of the two members of the provincial board in Cotabato in the next regular election for provincial offices throughout the Philippines, in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Election Code.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 26th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 37

PROVIDING FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD IN THE PROVINCE OF SULU

WHEREAS, Republic Act No. 59 has declared the offices of governor and members of the provincial board in the province of Sulu to be elective when the President of the Philippines shall have ascertained and shall so declare by proclamation that the people of said province are ready to elect their provincial governor and the members of the provincial board;

Whereas, under the conditions prevailing in the said province it would see advisable at the present time to authorize the election of only the members of the provincial board as an initial step in the establishment therein of a system of government similar in every respect with the government of regular provinces to afford the people residing therein the opportunity to manage their own affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, pursuant to the authority vested in me under Republic Act No. 59, hereby authorize the election of the two members of the provincial board in the province of Sulu in the next regular election for provincial offices throughout the Philippines, in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Election Code.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 26th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 38
PROVIDING FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD IN THE MOUNTAIN
PROVINCE, ISLAND OF LUZON

Whereas, Republic Act No. 59 has declared the offices of governor and members of the provincial board in Mountain Province to be elective when the President of the Philippines shall have ascertained and shall so declare by proclamation that the people of said province are ready to elect their provincial governor and the members of the provincial board;

Whereas, under the conditions prevailing in the said province it would seem advisable at the present time to authorize the election of only the members of the provincial board as an initial step in the establishment therein of a system of government similar in every respect with the government of regular provinces to afford the people residing therein the opportunity to manage their own affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, pursuant to the authority vested in me under Republic Act No. 59, hereby authorize the election of the two members of the provincial board in Mountain Province in the next regular election for provincial offices throughout the Philippines, in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Election Code.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 26th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 39

PROCLAIMING OCTOBER THIRTY-FIRST TO NOVEMBER SIXTH OF EVERY YEAR AS BOY SCOUTS WEEK THROUGHOUT THE PHILIPPINES

Whereas, the period from the thirty-first day of October, the Foundation Day of the Boy Scouts of the Philippine, to the fifteenth day of November, the Anniversary of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, was set aside in Proclamation No. 31 of the President of the Philippines, dated August 24, 1938, as Boy Scouts Anniversary Period for the purpose of coordinating the celebration of the Foundation Day of the Boy Scouts with the Anniversary of the Commonwealth;

Whereas, such purpose no longer obtains in view of the change in the political status of our country with the Anniversary of the Republic of the Philippines falling on the fourth day of July of each year;

Whereas, it is advisable to continue to set aside a period during which the value of scouting as an instrument of character development and citizenship training could be brought more emphatically to the attention of the people of the Philippines;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, do hereby proclaim the period from the thirty-first day of October to the sixth day of November of every year as Boy Scouts Week throughout the Philippines for the purpose of strengthening the Boy Scout Movement and, in this connection, I call upon all government officials and employees and all citizens and residents of the Philippines to support and take part in all ceremonies which may be held and all activities which may be undertaken during the said period.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 3rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 40

REVOKING PROCLAMATION NO. 448, SERIES OF 1932, AND DECLARING THE LAND RESERVED THEREUNDER OPEN TO DISPOSITION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE PUBLIC LAND LAW

Upon recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce and pursuant to the provisions of Section 88 of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended, I hereby revoke Proclamation No. 448, series of 1932, and declare the land reserved thereunder open to disposition under the provisions of the said Act.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 3rd day of September in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 41

AMENDING PROCLAMATION NO. 30, DATED JULY 30, 1947, ENTITLED “DECLARING THE SECOND SATURDAY OF SEPTEMBER EACH YEAR AS ARBOR DAY AND CREATING COMMITTEES FOR THE PURPOSE”

The first part of the fourth paragraph of Proclamation No. 30, dated July 30, 1947, entitled “Declaring the Second Saturday of September each Year as Arbor Day and Creating Committees for the Purpose” is hereby amended to read as follows:

“The following Committees, which shall be in charge of the programs to be observed on Arbor Day, are hereby created:

<u>National Committee</u>	
1. Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce	Chairman
2. Secretary of Instruction Member	Member
3. Director of Forestry	Executive Officer
4. Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of the Philippines	Member
5. Miss Helen T. Benitez of the Girl Scouts of the Philippines	Member
6. A private citizen to be appointed by the President	Member

Done at the City of Manila, this 3rd day of September in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 42
FIXING OCTOBER 20, 1947, AS THE DATE FOR THE INAUGURATION OF ORMOC CITY

By virtue of the power conferred upon me by Section 91 of the Republic Act No. 179, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, do hereby fix October 20, 1947, as the date for the inauguration of Ormoc City and for the qualification of the City Mayor and the members of the Municipal Board appointed in accordance with the provisions of said Act.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 4th day of September in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **N. ROXAS**
Acting Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 43

MAKING PUBLIC THE DECLARATION ON THE PART OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
ACCEDING TO THE CONVENTION FOR PROMOTING SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEAM AT LONDON MAY
31, 1929

Whereas, a Convention for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, with regulations annexed, was signed at London on May 31, 1929, by the respective pleni-potentiaries of the United States of America, Germany, the Commonwealth of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Spain, the Irish Free State, Finland, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, India, Italy, Japan, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a copy of which is hereto attached;

Whereas, according to Article 64 of the Convention, a Government on behalf of which this Convention has not been signed may be allowed to accede thereto at any time after the Convention has come into force;

Whereas, the President of the Philippines, having seen and considered the aforesaid Convention, proposed to make declaration on behalf of the Republic of the Philippines in accordance with Article 64 of the Convention;

Whereas, the Senate of the Philippines, by its Resolution No. 34 adopted on May 22, 1947, did concur in the above proposal of the President of the Philippines;

Whereas, the President of the Philippines, having secured the concurrence of the Senate of the Philippines in accordance with constitutional procedure, made a declaration that the Republic of the Philippines accedes to the Convention and every article thereof;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, do hereby proclaim and make public the declaration of the President of the Philippines to the end that the same and every clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the Republic of the Philippines and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 29th day of September in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **N. ROXAS**
Acting Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 44
ORGANIZING THE MUNICIPALITY OF TUBAY, PROVINCE OF AGUSAN

By virtue of the power conferred upon me by Section 2 of Republic Act No. 188, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, do hereby proclaim the organization of the Municipality of Tubay, La Fraternidad, Tinigbasan, Cabayawa, Victory, Sta. Ana, and Tagmamaray, in the Municipality of Cabadbaran, Province of Agusan.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 8th day of October in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **N. ROXAS**
Acting Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 45

DESIGNATING THE PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 15, 1947 TO JANUARY 15, 1948 AS THE PERIOD FOR
THE NATIONAL FUND CAMPAIGN OF THE BOYS SCOUTS OF THE PHILIPPINES

Whereas, in accordance with a resolution passed at the last annual National Council Meeting of the Boy Scouts of the Philippines, the 1948 National Fund Campaign for the Organization has been fixed for the period from December 15, 1947 to January 15, 1948;

Whereas, the Boy Scouts of the Philippines is a public corporation created under Commonwealth Act No. 111, and officially recognized as an independent Boy Scout association by the International Scout Body on July 4, 1946, for the purpose of promoting character development and citizenship training among the youth of the Philippines;

Whereas, this Organization needs funds to enable it to carry out on its normal operations, to intensify its training program in order to meet the need for more trained Scout leaders all over the country, and to meet its obligations as a member of the International Scout Body;

Whereas, the past achievements of the Boy Scouts of the Philippines in advancing the physical, mental and moral growth of Filipino youth emphasize the need for our people to give it their moral and material support so that it can continue to be an effective, potent force in the lives of our youth;

Whereas, the annual National Fund Campaign of the Organization gives our people an opportunity to express, in a concrete way, their appreciation for the work that is being done by it, and insure for it the means by which it can achieve its objectives;

Now, therefore, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, do hereby designate and set aside the period from December 15, 1947 to January 15, 1948, for the Boy Scouts of the Philippines to conduct its 1948 National Fund Campaign and raise funds for its avowed purpose. Further, I call upon all government officials and employees and all citizens and residents of the Philippines to assist in this campaign and to give it their entire support so that the Boy Scouts Organization may be assured of funds that will enable it to carry on its work all over the country and administer its program to as many of our youth of Scout age as possible.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Baguio, this 3rd day of December in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **N. ROXAS**
Acting Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

PROCLAMATION NO. 46
DECLARING WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1947, A SPECIAL BANK HOLIDAY

WHEREAS, a petition has been received from the Manila Clearing House Association requesting that the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, be declared a bank holiday so as to enable the banks to continue without interruption the heavy work incident to the closing of their accounts at the end of the year;

WHEREAS, the thirtieth day of December, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and the first day of January, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, being public holidays, the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, may be declared a special bank holiday to the great advantage of the banks and no disadvantage will result to the public in general;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 30 of the Revised Administrative Code, do hereby proclaim Wednesday, December the thirty-first, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, as a special bank holiday.

Done at the City of Manila, this 27th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(Sgd.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(Sgd.) **N. ROXAS**
Acting Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 47

REVOKING PROCLAMATION NO. 640, SERIES OF 1933, AND DECLARING OPEN TO DISPOSITION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE PUBLIC LAND LAW THE PARCEL OF LAND COVERED THEREBY LOCATED AT PORT AREA, MANILA.

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and National Resources, and pursuant to the provisions of section eighty-eight of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended, I hereby revoke Proclamation No. 640, series of 1933, and declared the land covered thereby open to disposition under the provision of the Act.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City Of Manila, this 27th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **N. ROXAS**
Acting Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 48

CALLING ALL YOUNG MEN, CITIZENS OF THE PHILIPPINES, WHO SHALL ATTAIN THE AGE OF 20 YEARS IN A CALENDAR YEAR TO REGISTER FOR MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the power conferred upon me by sections fifty-four and fifty-five of Commonwealth Act Numbered One, entitled "The National Defense Act," do hereby call upon all young men, citizens of the Philippines, who shall attain the age of twenty years in a calendar year to register for military instruction in the city, municipality, or municipal district in which they reside.

The following rules and regulations shall be followed in the registration and selection of trainees for military service.

1. All male citizens of the Philippines who have attained or shall attain the age of twenty years in a calendar year shall register for military service.
2. Registration shall take place in suitable registration places to be prescribed by the city, municipality, or municipal district government in which the registrants reside, during regular office hours, between eight o'clock a.m., April first, and eight o'clock p.m., on April seventh.
3. Those unable to visit registration places because of illness, or for any other reason, shall be registered by their parents or legal guardians.
4. No person convicted of a crime against the Government or of an offense involving moral turpitude shall be permitted to register for military service unless he shall have been previously pardoned by the President.
5. The following persons are exempted from registration:

(a) Members of the Army of the United States, the Philippine Constabulary, and the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

(b) Young men, citizens of the Philippines, who are residing abroad. These persons shall register within five days after their return to the Philippines in order to determine their obligation for military training.

If under thirty years of age on their return, they shall be liable for military instruction, and shall submit thereto if drawn at the next national drawing following their return.

(c) Persons who, because of incarceration awaiting trial or undergoing sentence of a court of law, are prevented from registering. They shall, upon their release from custody, register for military instruction with the mayor of the municipality or township in which they reside. If under thirty years of age at the time of release, they shall be liable for trainee instruction; if over that age, they shall be exempted.

6. In cities, municipalities, and municipal districts, the municipal secretaries, acting under the immediate supervision of the respective municipal mayors, are hereby designated as registering officers. In outlying barrios, the municipal councils shall designate government officers or employees who shall act as deputy registering officers of those barrios. In the cities of Manila, Baguio, Dagupan, Quezon, Rizal, San Pablo, Cavite, Lipa, Iloilo, Cebu, Ormoc, Davao, Zamboanga and such other cities as may from time to time be designated by the secretary of National Defense, the chiefs of police thereof shall designate responsible officers of the police department to act as registering officers and deputy registering officers.

7. In each city, municipality, or municipal district, the municipal secretary, or other official designated as registering officers, shall keep a military register as a part of the permanent record of his office.

8. The name of registrants shall be entered serially in the military register in the order that they report.

9. Each registrant shall be required to furnish the following information:

(a) Name

(b) Address

(c) Date and place of birth.

(d) Civil status (single, married, or widower).

(e) Name of each dependent and degrees of dependency.

(f) Employment, nature of the same, and the name of employer.

(g) Educational attainment, special aptitudes or qualifications.

(h) Preference for branch of service, that is, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery,

(i) Engineers, Air Corps, Medical service, Ordnance service, etc.

10. On completion of registration formalities each registrant shall be issued a registration card bearing a serial number corresponding to his number in the military register of the city, municipality, or municipal district in which he resides.

11. Any change of address of a registrant subsequent to registration shall be promptly reported to the registering officer who shall make appropriate notation in the military register and on the registration card, and if the change of address involves a domicile in another registration district, he shall immediately report the facts to the Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines.

12. Upon termination of the registration period in each calendar year, the registering officer shall immediately prepare copies in triplicate from the military register, of the number and description of registrants for that year, one copy of which shall be forwarded to the corresponding acceptance board as prescribed in Military Service Regulations, one copy to the provincial governor or city mayor and another copy to the Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines. The registering officer shall also prepare the cards for drawing by lot and submit same to the provincial governor or city mayor at the same time as the military register.

13. The Area Commander and Provincial Governor or City Mayor or their duly appointed assistants shall supervise the recruitment of manpower in their respective areas, provinces, or cities. They shall have access at all times to the records pertaining to registration and selection of trainees, shall give necessary instruction as to the proper manner of making entries in the military register. And shall report all irregularities coming to their attention to the Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines.

14. Detailed instructions governing the method and procedure of registration, examination, classification, and the selection of trainees for military service are prescribed in the Military Service Regulations.

15. Registration cards shall be carefully preserved by the registrants. Each card shall constitute a certificate that the holder has carried out his first military obligation to the State.

16. All provisions of Proclamation No. 23, dated January 11, 1936, inconsistent herewith are hereby revoked, or amended accordingly.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 30th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **N. ROXAS**
Acting Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1947). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 49

FIXING THE DATE FOR THE INAUGURATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF ISABELA, PROVINCE OF LEYTE.

By virtue of the power conferred upon me by section 3 of Republic Act No. 191, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, do hereby fix January 15, 1948 as the date for the inauguration of the municipality of Isabela, Leyte, and the qualification of the mayor, the vice-mayor and the municipal councilors thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City Of Manila, this 8th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **N. ROXAS**

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1948). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 50

DECLARING THE PERIOD FROM FEBRUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 29, 1948, AS THE PERIOD FOR THE FIRST ANNUAL FUND CAMPAIGN OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL RED CROSS.

WHEREAS, on February 14, 1947, the Republic of the Philippines proclaimed its adherence to the Geneva Red Cross Convention;

WHEREAS, the Philippine National Red Cross is the body corporate and politic created and officially designated under Republic Act No. 95 as the voluntary organization to assist the Republic of the Philippines in discharging the obligations set forth in said Geneva Red Cross Convention and to perform such other duties as are incumbent upon a national Red Cross society;

WHEREAS, the Philippine National Red Cross, being now an independent organization recognized by the International Red Cross, has to carry out not only its local program of health and welfare but also its international obligation to assist in promoting, through mutual assistance and cooperation, better understanding and sympathy among the peoples of the world;

WHEREAS, the Philippine National Red Cross is today rendering invaluable aid to Filipino veterans and to hospitalized members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and has contributed and continues to contribute to the health, welfare and safety of our people through its service programs in Disaster Relief, Nursing Service, Home Service, Junior Red Cross, first Aid, Life Saving and other related activities;

WHEREAS, the Philippine National Red Cross has no regular source of income to carry out the above-mentioned services and responsibilities except the voluntary contributions obtained through personal solicitation campaign conducted by its chapters, as prescribed in its Congressional Charter;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, do hereby declare the period from February 1 to February 29, 1948, as the period for the First Annual Fund Campaign of the Philippine National Red Cross, and I call upon all citizen and residents of the Philippines, irrespective of nationality or creed, as well as upon all public-spirited organizations to support this campaign and to give generously of their means, time and personal services in furtherance of the aims and ends of the Philippine National Red Cross. I also authorize all provincial, city and municipal government officials and school authorities to accept, for the Philippine National Red Cross, fund raising responsibilities in their respective communities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 9th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **N. ROXAS**
Acting Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1948). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 51
A PROCLAMATION GRANTING AMNESTY

WHEREAS, the occupation of the Philippines by the Japanese armed forces during the last war and the organization by them of a government administered by citizens of the Philippines but subject to their direction and control have given rise to charges of collaboration with the enemy against such citizens of the Philippines who occupied positions in that government, as well as against those who traded with the enemy;

WHEREAS, as a result of those charges, indictments have been filed against a large number of Filipino citizens for alleged treasonable collaboration with the enemy before the People's Court, which was established especially to hear and try those cases;

WHEREAS, these trials have been held for more than two years now, but no final judgments convicting any one of the accused have been rendered;

WHEREAS, the Supreme Court has declared that the mere holding of a position in the government established by the enemy does not *per se* constitute the crime of treason under the laws of the Philippines;

WHEREAS, with respect to those who are at present indicted for alleged trading with the enemy, it appears that because aside from the requirements of the two-witness rule in treason trials, it has been declared necessary to prove specifically that the materials involved in the trading were essential to the prosecution of the war, no final judgments of conviction have been entered so far in such cases and, on the contrary, several verdicts of acquittal have been rendered and orders of dismissal issued;

WHEREAS, the majority of the Filipino people now realize that the alleged acts attributed to political collaborators either were not voluntary on their part or, in effect, were performed by them in the sincere belief that it was their patriotic duty to execute them in the interest of the safety and well-being of their countrymen who were then at the mercy of the enemy;

WHEREAS, with the lapse of time there has come a better understanding on the part of the Filipino people of the motives which actuated the persons who held positions under the occupation government, and there is evidence that a majority of the people have fully vindicated the accused, convinced that in the discharge of their functions as public officials they did everything in their power to minimize the atrocities of the enemy and to prevent the carrying out of his purpose to induce or compel the Filipino people to arm themselves against the allied nations;

WHEREAS, under the laws of the Philippines and the doctrines laid down by our courts the prosecution of the cases now pending appears unjustified with regard to alleged political collaborators and futile as to those charged with economic collaboration;

WHEREAS, the question of collaboration has divided the people of the Philippines since liberation in a manner which threatens the unity of the nation at a time when the public welfare requires that said unity be safeguarded and preserved;

WHEREAS, the question of collaboration is essentially political in nature and should be settled in accordance with the conscience of the majority of the people;

WHEREAS, it appears that the overwhelming sentiment of the people of this Republic is now in favor of resolving this question as speedily as possible by the grant of amnesty to all persons who have been accused or may hereafter be accused of treason through alleged collaboration with the enemy;

WHEREAS, this public sentiment does not extend to persons who voluntarily took up arms against the alleged nations or the members of the resistance forces, or acted as spies or informers of the enemy, or committed murder, arson, coercion, robbery, physical injuries or any other crime defined and punished in our penal laws, for the purpose of aiding and abetting the enemy in the war against the allied nations, or in the suppression of the resistance movement in the Philippines;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines by virtue of the power in me vested by Article VII, section 10 (6) of the Constitution, so hereby proclaim and grant full and complete amnesty to all persons accused of any offense against the national security for acts allegedly committed to give aid and comfort to the enemy during the last war; *provided, however*, That this amnesty shall not extend to persons who are now or may hereafter be accused of treason for having taken up arms against the allied nations or the members of the resistance forces, for having voluntarily acted as spies or informers of the enemy, or for having committed murder, arson, coercion, robbery, physical injuries, or any other crime against person or property, for the purpose of aiding and abetting the enemy in the war against the allied nations or in the suppression of the resistance movement in the Philippines.

All cases now pending before the courts for alleged offenses coming within the terms of the amnesty herein granted shall be dismissed by the respective courts on their own motion or upon petition by the prosecution or the accused.

This proclamation shall take effect upon the concurrence therewith by the Congress.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 28th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **N. ROXAS**
Acting Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1948). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 52

CHANGING THE DATE OF THE ANNUAL OBSERVANCE OF “MADE-IN-THE PHILIPPINES PRODUCTS WEEK” FROM FEBRUARY 14 TO 20, TO THE PERIOD FROM FEBRUARY 7 TO 13, BEGINNING WITH THE YEAR NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT.

WHEREAS, it has been brought to my attention the “Made-in the-Philippines Products Week” and the “Clean Up Week “ falls on the same week of each year; and

WHEREAS, the observance of the “Made-in-the-Philippines Products Week” and the “Clean Up Week” at the same time may divide the attention of the people, thereby defeating the purpose of the observance of each week;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, do hereby order and proclaim that, beginning with the year nineteen hundred and forty-eight, the week from February 7 to 13, both dates inclusive, shall be observed annually as “Made-in-the-Philippines Products Week.”

This supersedes Proclamation Nos. 76 and 756, dated August 12, 1936 and September 30, 1941, respectively.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 2nd day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **N. ROXAS**
Acting Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1948). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 53
CALLING FOR A SPECIAL ELECTION TO FILL EXISTING VACANCIES IN THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES.

WHEREAS, the Speaker of the House of Representatives has certified that a vacancy exists in the Fourth Representative District of the Province of Iloilo and in the First Representative District of the Province of Leyte;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by section 20 of Republic Act No. 180, known as the Revised Election Code, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, hereby issue this proclamation and call a special election to take place on Tuesday, the 23rd day of March, 1948, in the Fourth Representative District of the Province of Iloilo and in the First Representative District of the Province of Leyte for the purpose of electing the members who are to fill the unexpired portion of the terms of the existing vacancies in the House of Representatives.

The provisions of the Revised Election Code insofar as they are applicable shall be followed in the conduct of the special election herein called.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 3rd day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **N. ROXAS**
Acting Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1948). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 54

RESERVING FOR MARKET SITE PURPOSES A PARCEL OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN SITUATED IN THE BARRIO OF SAN VICENTE, MUNICIPALITY OF CALAPAN, PROVINCE OF MINDORO.

Upon recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources and pursuant to the provisions of section 83 of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended, I hereby withdraw from sale or settlement and reserve for market site purposes under the administration of the municipality of Calapan, Province of Mindoro, subject to private rights, if any there be, the following parcel of the public domain (lot No.6, Ts-60), situated in the barrio of San Vicente, municipality of Calapan, Province of Mindoro, to wit:

Beginning at a point marked "1" on plan, being S. 49deg. 48' W., 215.51 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2-A, municipality of Calapan, Mindoro; thence N. 72deg. 02' W., 97.95 meters to point 2; N. 17deg. 14' E., 106.22 meters to point 3; S. 55deg. 48' E., 18.50 meters to point 4; S. 54deg. 03' E., 85.47 meters to point 5; S. 17deg. 46' w., 74.65 meters to point 1, point of beginning.

Containing an area of 9,452 square meters, more or less. All points are marked by B. L. cylindrical concrete monuments. Bounded on all sides by roads. Bearings true; declination 0deg. 02' E. Surveyed-September 12-13, 1946 and approved-February 11, 1947.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 5th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **N. ROXAS**
Acting Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1948). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 55

MAKING PUBLIC THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND FOR AIR SERVICES BETWEEN AND BEYOND THEIR RESPECTIVE TERRITORIES.

WHEREAS, an agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Government of the United Kingdom of the Great Britain and Northern Ireland for air services between and beyond their respective territories was signed at Manila, Philippines, on the seventh day of January, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, the original of which agreement is word for word as follows:

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Being parties to the Convention on International Civil Aviation opened for signature at Chicago on the seventh day of December, 1944, and

Desiring to conclude an Agreement for the purpose of establishing air services between and beyond Philippine have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

For the purpose of the present Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) the term "the Convention" means the Convention on International Civil Aviation opened for signature at Chicago on the seventh day of December, 1944, and includes any Annex adopted under Article 90 of that Convention and any amendment of the Annexes or Convention under Articles 90 and 94 thereof;

(b) the term "aeronautical authorities" means, in the case of the Philippines, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and any person or body authorized to perform the functions presently exercised by the Civil Aeronautics Board or similar functions; and, in the case of the United Kingdom, the Minister of Civil Aviation, and any person or body authorized to perform any functions presently exercised by the said Minister or similar functions;

(c) the term "designated airline" means an airline which the aeronautical authorities of either Contracting Party shall have notified in writing to the aeronautical authorities of the other Contracting Party as the airline designated by it in accordance with Article 3 of the present Agreement for the routes specified in such notification;

(d) the term "change of gauge" means the operation of one of the agreed services by a designated airline in such a way that the section of the route nearer the terminal in the territory of the Contracting Party designating the airline is flown by aircraft different in capacity from those used on the more distant section;

(e) the term "territory," "air service," "international air service," "airline" and "stop for non-traffic purposes" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in Articles 2 and 96 of the Convention.

ARTICLE 2

Both Contracting Parties being parties to the Convention, Articles 11, 13, 15, 22, 24, 31, 32 and 33 of the Convention, being now in force shall remain in force in their present form between the Contracting Parties for the duration of the present Agreement unless both Contracting Parties ratify any amendment to these Articles which shall have come into force in accordance with Article 94 of the Convention, in which case the Article as amended shall remain in force for the duration of the present Agreement.

ARTICLE 3

(1) Each Contracting Party shall designate in writing to the other Contracting Party one or more airlines for the purpose of operating by virtue of the present Agreement services on the routes specified in the Schedule to the present Agreement (hereinafter respectively referred to as the agreed services and specified routes).

(2) On receipt of the designation, the other Contracting Party shall subject to the provisions of paragraph (3) of this Article and of Article 4 of the present Agreement, without delay grant to the airline or airlines designated the appropriate operating permission.

(3) The aeronautical authorities of one Contracting Party may require an airline designated by the other Contracting Party to satisfy them that it is qualified to fulfill the conditions prescribed under the laws and regulations which they normally apply in conformity with the provisions of the Convention to the operations of commercial airlines.

(4) At any time after the provisions of paragraph (1) and (2) of this Article have been complied with, an airline so designated and authorized may begin to operate the agreed services.

ARTICLE 4

(1) Each Contracting Party shall have the right, after consultation with the other Contracting Party, to refuse to accept the designation of an airline and to withhold or revoke the grant to an airline of the rights specified in Article 5 of the present Agreement or to impose such conditions as it may deem necessary on the exercise by an airline of those rights in any case where substantial ownership and effective control of that airline are not vested in the Contracting Party designating the airline or in nationals of the Contracting Party designating the airline.

(2) Each Contracting Party shall have the right, after consultation with the other contracting Party, to suspend the exercise by an airline of the rights specified in Article 5 of the present Agreement or to impose such conditions as it may deem necessary on the exercise by an airline of those rights in any case where the airline fails to comply with the laws or regulations of the Contracting Party granting those rights or otherwise to operate in accordance with the conditions prescribed in the present Agreement.

ARTICLE 5

(1) Subject to the provisions of the present Agreement, the airlines designated by each Contracting Party shall enjoy, while operating the agreed services, the rights (a) to fly their aircraft across the territory of the other Contracting Party, (b) to make stops therein for non-traffic purposes and (c) to make stops therein for the purpose of putting down and taking on international traffic in passengers, cargo and mail.

(2) Paragraph (1) of this Article shall not be deemed to confer on the airlines of one Contracting Party the right to take up, in the territory of the other Contracting Party, passengers, cargo or mail carried for remuneration or hire and destined for another point in the territory of that other Contracting Party.

(3) Each Contracting Party undertakes not to enter into any arrangements which specifically grant any privilege, of the nature referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article, on an exclusive basis, to any other State or an airline of any other state and not to obtain any such exclusive privilege from any other state.

ARTICLE 6

(1) There shall be fair and equal opportunity for the airlines of both Contracting Parties to operate the agreed services on the specified routes between their respective territories.

(2) In operating the agreed services, the airlines of each Contracting Party shall take into account the interests of the airlines of the other Contracting Party so as not to affect unduly the services which the latter provide on the whole or part of the same routes.

(3) The agreed services provided by the designated airlines of the Contracting Parties shall bear close relationship to the requirements of the public for transportation on the specified routes, and shall have as their primary objective the provision, at a reasonable load factor, of capacity adequate to carry the current and reasonably anticipated requirements for the carriage of passengers, cargo and mail between the territory of the Contracting Party designating the airline and the country of ultimate destination of the traffic. Provision for the carriage of passengers, cargo and mail both taken up and put down at points on the specified routes in the territories of states other than that designating the airline shall be made in accordance with the general principles that capacity shall be related to:

- (i) traffic requirements between the countries in which the terminals of the route are situated;
- (ii) the requirements of thorough airline operation; and
- (iii) traffic requirements of the area through which the airline passes after taking account of other air transport services established by airlines of the states comprising the area.

ARTICLE 7

A designated airline of one Contracting Party may only make a change of gauge at a point in the territory of the other Contracting Party on the following conditions:

- (i) that it is justified by reason of economy of operation;
- (ii) that the aircraft used on the section more distant from the terminal in the territory of the former Contracting Party are smaller in capacity than those used on the nearer section;
- (iii) that the aircraft of smaller capacity shall operate only in connection with the aircraft of larger capacity and shall be scheduled so to do; the former shall arrive at the point of change for the purpose of carrying traffic transferred from, or to be transferred into, the aircraft of large capacity; and their capacity shall be determined with primary reference to this purpose;
- (iv) that there is an adequate volume of through traffic; and
- (v) that the provisions of Article 6 of the present Agreement shall govern all arrangements made with regard to change of gauge.

ARTICLE 8

The aeronautical authorities of each Contracting Party shall supply to the aeronautical authorities of the other Contracting Party at their request

(a) such traffic statistics as may be appropriate for the purpose of reviewing the frequency and capacity of the agreed services; and

(b) such periodic statements as may be reasonably required relating to the traffic carried by its designated air lines on services to, from or through the territories of that other Contracting Party, including information concerning the origin and destination of such traffic.

ARTICLE 9

(1) The tariffs to be charged on any of the agreed services shall be fixed at reasonable levels, due regard being paid to all relevant factors, including economical operation, reasonable profit, difference of characteristics of service (including standards of speed and accommodation) and the tariffs charged by other airlines on any part of the route. These tariffs shall be determined in accordance with the following provisions of this Article.

(2) The tariffs shall, if possible, be agreed in respect of each route between the designated airlines concerned, in consultation with other airlines operating on the same route or any section thereof. Such agreement shall, where possible, be reached through the rate-fixing machinery of the International Air Transport Association. The tariffs so agreed shall be subject to the approval of the Contracting parties.

(3) In the event of disagreement between the designated airlines concerning the tariffs, the Contracting Parties shall endeavour to determine them by agreement between themselves.

(4) If the Contracting Parties should fail to agree, the matter shall be referred to arbitration or settled as provided in Article 10 of the present Agreement.

ARTICLE 10

(1) If any dispute arises between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation of application of the present Agreement the Contracting Parties shall in the first place endeavour to settle it by negotiation between themselves.

(2) If the Contracting Parties fail to reach a settlement by negotiation,

(a) they may agree to refer the dispute for decision to an arbitral tribunal appointed by agreement between them or to some other person or body; or

(b) if they do not so agree or if, having agreed to refer the dispute to an arbitral tribunal, they cannot reach agreement as to its composition, either Contracting Party may submit the dispute for decision to any tribunal competent to decide it which any hereinafter be established within the International Civil Aviation Organization, or if there is no such tribunal, to the Council of the said Organization, or failing that, to the International Court of Justice.

(3) The Contracting Parties undertake to comply with any decision given under paragraph (2) of this Article.

(4) If and so long as either Contracting Party or a designated airline of either Contracting Party fails to comply with a decision given under paragraph (2) of this Article, the other Contracting Party may limit, withhold or revoke any right which it has granted by virtue of the present agreement to the Contracting Party in default or to the designated airline or airlines of that Contracting Party or to the designated airline in default.

ARTICLE 11

If a general Multilateral Convention on traffic rights for scheduled international air services comes into force in respect of both Contracting Parties, the present Agreement shall be amended so as to conform with the provisions of such Convention.

ARTICLE 12

(1) A designated airline of either Contracting Party may on any or all flights omit calling at any point or points on any specified route.

(2) If either of the Contracting Parties considers it desirable in any other way to modify the terms of the present Agreement, it may request consultation between the aeronautical authorities of the two Contracting Parties and such consultation shall begin within 60 days from the date of the request. When the aforesaid authorities agree to modifications shall come into effect when they have been confirmed by an Exchange of Notes through the diplomatic channel and shall forthwith be communicated to the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

ARTICLE 13

The present Agreement shall terminate one year after the date of receipt by one Contracting Party from the other Contracting Party of notice to terminate, unless the notice is withdrawn by Agreement before the expiry of this period. Such notice shall be simultaneously communicated to the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization. In the absence of acknowledgment of receipt, notice shall be deemed to have been received fourteen days after receipt of the notice by the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

ARTICLE 14

The present Agreement shall enter into force on the date of signature.

In witness whereof, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present Agreement and affixed thereto their seals;

Done in duplicate at Manila, this seventh day of January, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight and of the Independence of the Republic of the Philippines, the second.

For the GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

(SGD) ELPIDIO QUIRINO

For the GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

(SGD) L. H. FOULDS

SCHEDULE I

ROUTES TO BE SERVED BY THE DESIGNATED AIR LINES OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

(In both directions)

Route 1. Manila-Hongkong.

Route 2. Manila-Hongkong-Shanghai and points in Japan.

Route 3. Manila-Hongkong-French Indo-China-Siam.

Route 4. Manila-French Indo-China-Siam-Burma-

India Pakistan-Middle East-Africa-Eu-

Rope-London and/or points beyonds.

Route 5. Manila-French Indo-China-Singapore-Netherlands East Indies.

Route 6. Manila-North Borneo-Borneo-Celebes-Timor-Australia.

SCHEDULE II

ROUTES TO BE SERVED BY THE DESIGNATED AIR LINES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

(In both directions)

Route 1. Hongkong-Manila

Route 2. Hongkong-Manila, British North Borneo-Sarawak-Singapore.

Route 3. Singapore-Sarawak-British North Borneo-Manila.

Route 4. Hongkong-Manila-Points in the Netherlands East Indies-Australia.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, do hereby proclaims and make public the said Agreement and the Schedule of Routes attached thereto and forming an integral part thereof to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof shall be observed and fulfilled in good faith by the Republic of the Philippines and the citizens thereof.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Manila, this 10th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **N. ROXAS**
Acting Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1948). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 56
PUBLISHING THE VALUE OF THE ITALIAN LIRA FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE ASSESSMENT AND
COLLECTION OF DUTY

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Republic Act Numbered Seventy-seven and upon recommendation of the Secretary of Finance, the value of the Italian Lira is hereby fixed, effective as of August 2, 1947, at Php.005714, Philippine currency, which is equivalent to \$.002857, United States currency.

IN WITNESS WHEREFORE, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 17th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **N. ROXAS**
Acting Executive Secretary

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1948). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 57

DECLARING FEBRUARY 29, 1948 AS "UNITED NATIONS APPEAL FOR CHILDREN DAY," AND THE PERIOD FROM MARCH 5 TO MARCH 20, 1948, INCLUSIVE, AS THE TIME FOR SOLICITATION.

WHEREAS, the Secretary-General of the United Nations has designated February 29, 1948, as "United Nations Appeal for Children Day," and appeals to the people of all nations to help the 60,000,000 children in Europe and Asia who are suffering from lack of food, medicines, clothing, shoes and other necessities;

WHEREAS, the Philippines has gladly accepted the invitation of the United Nations to participate in this world-wide campaign on behalf of the suffering children;

WHEREAS, participation in this campaign accords to our people the happy privilege of uniting with other nations in a common effort to save the next generation for happy citizenship in One World; and

WHEREAS, there has been created a Philippine National Committee of the United Nations Appeal for Children, empowered to conduct, manage and direct this appeal in the Philippines;

NOW, THEREFORE I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, do hereby declare February 29, 1948, as "United Nations Appeal for Children Day" in the Philippines, and the period from March 5 to March 20, 1948, as the time for active solicitation of voluntary contributions.

I call upon all citizens and residents of the Philippines, as well as upon all organizations, to support and facilitate the conduct of this campaign and to give it their wholehearted and enthusiastic assistance. I hereby emphasize the importance of making the Philippines response to this Appeal as an adequate measure and expression of our capacity for international cooperation and of our deep concern and abiding faith in the building of a happy, peaceful and free world.

I also authorize all provincial, city and municipal government officials to accept, for the Philippine National Committee of the United Nations Appeals for Children, certain fund-raising responsibilities in their respective communities to the end that the campaign will be carried out successfully.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 26th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-eight and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1948). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 58
DECLARING TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1948, A SPECIAL PUBLIC HOLIDAY

WHEREAS, Proclamation No. 53, dated February 3, 1948, fixes Tuesday, March 23, 1948, as the day for the Holding of a special election in the fourth representative district of the Province of Iloilo and in the first representative district of the Province of Leyte for the purpose of electing the members who are to fill the existing vacancies in the House of Representatives;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, pursuant to the provisions of section 30 of the Revised Administrative Code, and in order to permit the free access of duly qualified electors to the polls, do hereby declare Tuesday, March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, a special public holiday in the representative districts in the provinces above named.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 8th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1948). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 59
DECLARING SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1948, A SPECIAL BANK HOLIDAY

WHEREAS, a petition has been received from the Manila Clearing House Association requesting that the twenty-seventh day of March, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, be declared a special bank holiday;

WHEREAS, the twenty-fifth day (Holy Thursday) and the twenty-sixth day (Good Friday) of March, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, being public holidays, the twenty-seventh day (Saturday) of March, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, may be declared a special bank holiday to the great advantage of the banks and without any disadvantage to the public in general;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 30 of the Revised Administrative Code, do hereby proclaim Saturday, March twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, as a special bank holiday.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 19th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1948). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.

MALACAÑANG
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 60

EXTENDING THE PERIOD FOR THE SOLICITATION OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION FOR THE
UNITED NATIONS APPEAL FOR CHILDREN.

WHEREAS, the period fixed in Proclamation No. 57, dated February 26, 1948, for the active solicitation of voluntary contribution for the United Nations appeal for children has been found inadequate;

WHEREAS, there is need of extending the said period in order that the campaign may be made more effective and successful;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, do hereby extend up to April 30, 1948, the period within which active solicitation of voluntary contribution for the United Nations appeal for children may be made.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set me hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 20th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.

(SGD.) **MANUEL ROXAS**
President of the Philippines

By the President:
(SGD.) **EMILIO ABELLO**
Chief of the Executive Office

Source: **Malacañang Records Office**

Office of the President of the Philippines. (1948). *[Memorandum Order Nos.: 1 - 60]*. Manila: Malacañang Records Office.